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No. 37

DRAFT OF TREATY IS NEARLY COMPLETED

Will Soon Be Submitted For Acceptance Of The Huns.

London, March 11.—The personnel of the German fleet is to be restricted to 15,000, the Supreme Council has decided, according to press dispatches from Paris. The military conditions to be imposed on Germany include guarantees that no tanks will be built and no more poison gas manufactured and that all German war material must be handed over and destroyed. It is added that allied commissions will supervise the carrying out of these conditions.

Paris, March 11.—The first rough outlines of the peace treaty are beginning to take form as a result of the rapid disposal of the main questions before the Council of the great Powers. The preliminary draft will be well along within the present week, and with the arrival of President Wilson final revision will proceed so as to have the document ready for presentation by the end of next week and thus conform to Marshal Foch's limit of March 20, though the British apparently are inclined to doubt the possibility of carrying out the programme on time.

The treaty promises to be a very long document, chiefly owing to detailed provisions concerning the German military system and methods for its control by the Allies. It will embody, however, only five or six main divisions, namely:

First. Military, naval and aerial terms; second, reparations for the war damages; third, German boundaries; fourth, economic and financial provisions, and, probably, fifth, responsibilities for the war.

In Advanced Stage.

All these main subjects are in an advanced stage and have been either adopted or agreed on in principle, with the exception of some reserved points on which President Wilson and the Premiers are to take final action.

The military terms adopted yesterday were in the hands of the drafting experts to-day to be put in the form of articles of the treaty. The naval and aerial terms are agreed to, except as to reservations regarding the disposal of the large German ships and the dismantling of Helgoland and the Kiel Canal.

Germany's eastern, western and northern boundaries are now before the council or in the Committee on Reports. The eastern and northern boundaries are to be determined Thursday. The Western boundary will be settled Friday.

The consideration of reparations is set for Saturday, though this question may go beyond that time, as it covers all the principles, except responsibility for the war.

It is the desire of the French to have this made an integral part of the treaty, so as to settle the question, and this may be conceded, though it is an open question.

"Trillion" Is Urged.

The consideration of reparations has introduced the word "trillion" in recognizing money, probably for the first time in any single financial operation, for, although millions and billions often have been used in war finance, no sum has yet been reached touching a trillion.

In estimating the war losses of all the Powers the first figures of one of the great Powers aggregated a trillion francs and those of another Power were slightly above a half trillion francs, namely, six hundred billion francs. These first estimates have gradually been reduced until the present aggregate covering the losses for all countries is about one-fifth of the first highest estimate, and in final form probably will be in the neighborhood of thirty-five or forty billion dollars.

The final figure has not yet been written into the committee report, but has been left in blank and expressed as "X" so that an insert may be made when there is an understanding as to the formal decision on the amount to be exacted.

LADIES REST ROOM.

The ladies of Hartford met at the Red Cross rooms Tuesday afternoon

for the purpose of planning a permanent Ladies' Rest Room for ladies from the country who come to town shopping. The undertaking should have the support of every citizen of the town, and we take it, such support will be ungrudgingly given. It is the purpose to fit up a room, probably the room now used by the Red Cross, with chairs, tables and such other fixtures as will contribute to the comfort and convenience of our country ladies. A matron will be in charge of the room, who will give polite attention to our country visitors. At the meeting referred to a committee, of which Mesdames J. S. Glenn, J. H. B. Carson, S. O. Keown and W. S. Tinsley are the members, was appointed to take charge of putting the very laudible enterprise into operation.

KILLING IN REPUBLICAN OFFICE LAST FRIDAY

Friday was an eventful day in the business office of the Hartford Republican, when a big killing occurred. "Kill" is the newspaper term for cutting off the name of a delinquent subscriber from the mailing list, and 74 names were cut off on the occasion mentioned.

When the publication of a local newspaper was a sort of haphazard business, or rather a haphazard want of business, it was the custom, once a name was on the mailing list to let it stay on until the subscriber or the postmaster ordered it stopped, but the present managers of this enterprise have reduced newspaper making to a business basis, and henceforth shall conduct it as such. We appreciate patronage, but only the patronage of those who want the paper and pay for it.

With some aptness for the work, and persistent industry, we have made a newspaper that commands the respect and interest of the public, as is evidenced by the largely increased patronage of the people, and henceforth we shall conduct the business end of the institution along the same lines as those followed by the banker or merchant. We do not want to force the paper on a single patron who does not want it, nor do we want to send it to those who do not intend to pay for it. The only evidence we can have that a subscriber wants the Republican is the fact of his paying for it within a reasonable time, and when this is not done we shall follow up the killing "process."

ROAD TAX DEFEATED AT SATURDAY'S ELECTION

The road tax was defeated at the polls Saturday, but by a much smaller margin than at the November election. It rained throughout the day, but for which fact both the friends and opponents of the measure declare the result would have been different. It is a notable fact that those precincts lying along the Daviess county line, where the voters knew best the worth of good roads, voted for the tax, and that the heaviest majority against the tax was in Prentiss precinct, about the farthest precinct from the good example of our neighbor county. The majority against the tax was 218.

The vote by precincts follows:

| Precinct | Yes | No |
|-----------------|------|------|
| East Hartford | 81 | 92 |
| West Hartford | 81 | 63 |
| Beda | 34 | 60 |
| Sulphur Springs | 24 | 68 |
| Magan | 23 | 37 |
| Cromwell | 56 | 38 |
| Cool Springs | 22 | 20 |
| North Rockport | 29 | 60 |
| South Rockport | 25 | 41 |
| Select | 15 | 35 |
| Horse Branch | 19 | 67 |
| Rosine | 32 | 104 |
| East Beaver Dam | 53 | 77 |
| West Beaver Dam | 104 | 51 |
| McHenry | 75 | 27 |
| Centertown | 64 | 126 |
| Smallhouse | 35 | 32 |
| East Fordsville | 59 | 20 |
| West Fordsville | 78 | 34 |
| Aetnaville | 44 | 7 |
| Shreve | 27 | 19 |
| Olaton | 33 | 24 |
| Buford | 33 | 32 |
| Bartlett | 21 | 38 |
| Heflin | 25 | 22 |
| Ceralvo | 5 | 42 |
| Pt. Pleasant | 41 | 27 |
| Narrows | 18 | 75 |
| Ralph | 10 | 34 |
| Prentiss | 4 | 61 |
| Herbert | 24 | 7 |
| Arnold | 23 | 25 |
| Reider | 42 | 9 |
| Simmons | 16 | 14 |
| Total | 1275 | 1493 |

GRAND JURY ADJOURNS AFTER BUSY SESSION

The grand jury for the March term of circuit court adjourned Wednesday afternoon, after a busy session. The jury was well chosen, and Judge Slack complimented it for its work. It did not busy itself with trifles, but undertook to hear and pass on only the more important infractions of the law. In its final report it advised that the succeeding grand jury give further attention to the matter of the responsibility for the automobile wreck, on the Beaver Dam road, in which a young woman was killed. The present jury reported it had been unable to get all the information necessary to a thorough investigation of the responsibility for the incident.

J. L. Massie, foreman, and A. L. France, were excused from service on the jury, Monday, and R. B. Martin and James C. Bennett were summoned to fill the vacancies. W. S. Brown was made foreman. Thirty-six indictments were returned, a number of which were on felony charges. Those indicted, with the offenses charged, were:

Vernie Eskridge, seduction under promise of marriage. Leafie Kirk was the complaining witness.
B. H. James, malicious shooting, with intent to kill.
V. S. Anderson, advising and inciting shooting and wounding.
Denver Coots, house breaking.
Sol Embry, deserting dependent child.
Ed Cook, abandoning dependent child.
Albert Holbrook, seduction under promise of marriage. Charge preferred by Dora Hoover.
Dewey Smith, flourishing brass knuckles.
W. S. Boswell, suffering gaming on his premises.
Elvis Murphy, carrying concealed a deadly weapon.
Ebert Murphy, same offense.
V. L. Anderson, breach of the peace.
B. H. James, carrying concealed a deadly weapon.
Herbert Chinn, having liquor in his possession for purpose of sale.
Same, breach of the peace.
Same, for carrying concealed a deadly weapon.
Same, for suffering gaming on his premises.
Laura Chinn, breach of the peace.
Lon Maddox, furnishing liquor to minor.

Will Daugherty, for detaining a woman against her will. Martha Hatter filed complaint.
Ira Daugherty, seduction under promise of marriage, on information by Ruth Allen.
Cecil Daniel, seduction under promise of marriage, on information by Myrtle Ashley.

Will Daugherty, having liquor in his possession for purpose of sale.
Simon Dennison, maiming stock.
L. B. Crowder, carrying concealed a deadly weapon.
John Withrow, same offense.
Frank Douglas, aiding prisoner to escape.
Mrs. H. C. Douglas, same offense.
Tom Hines, procuring liquor for another, 2 cases.
L. & N. Railroad Co., charging more for a short than a long haul.
Eliert Murphy, grand larceny.
Estil Goff, procuring liquor for another.

Walter Craddock, assault and battery.
Basil Lawrence and Agnes Taylor, creating and maintaining a public nuisance.

WEEKS TOBACCO SALES ON OWENSBORO MARKET

A summary of the week's sales on the Owensboro loose leaf market, as reported by B. E. Stroud, Supervisor of sales.

Friday's Sales.
Owensboro.
Pryor 48,975 lbs., ave. \$15.59.
Burley 12, 940 lbs., ave., \$22.50.
Lancaster.
Pryor 23,470 lbs. ave. \$16.39.
Burley 3,365 lbs. ave. \$25.76.
Daviess County.
Pryor 6,950 lbs. ave. \$15.70.
Field Brothers.
Pryor 18,980 lbs. ave. \$16.92.
Equity Home.
Pryor 25,925 lbs. ave. \$14.28.
Electric.
Pryor 12,305 lbs. ave. \$14.90.
Sales For Week.
Pryor 812,290 lbs. ave. \$16.25.
Burley 41,620 lbs. ave. \$21.80.
Sales For Season.
Pryor 11,638,415 lbs. ave. \$16.31.
Burley 401,885 lbs. ave. \$23.46.

TOBACCO PRICES OFF ON OWENSBORO MARKET

The tobacco market on Thursday morning was about the same as it has been for the past several days. The prices continue to fall far below the average, resulting in some low individual averages being made. It is claimed that the offerings this week have not been the best, but with better grades offered last week, there was a slump in prices that has never been recovered. The total sales of Pryor tobacco on Thursday morning were 187,950 pounds for which there was distributed \$26,822.26 that averaged \$14.28.

At the Electric house the sale totaled 10,645 pounds of dark tobacco for \$1,412.13, at an average of \$13.26.
The Daviess County house sold 16,435 pounds of pryor for \$2,372.62, at an average of \$14.44. Best price was \$36. The house also sold 2,140 pounds of burley for \$339.56, at an average of \$15.97. The Lancaster House 33,235 pounds of pryor for \$4,946.65, at an average of \$14.89. The burley sold totaled 4,715 for \$1,472.51, at an average of \$31.02.

The Equity Home sold 46,360 pounds of pryor for \$6,347.37 at an average of \$13.69. The burley sold amounted to 875 pounds for \$119.45 at an average of \$13.65.
Field Bros. sold 18,935 pounds for \$2,947.28 at an average of \$15.56. The West Ninth Street House sold 62,340 pounds for \$796.21 at an average of \$14.11. This house also sold on Tuesday 187,020 pounds of pryor for \$28,876.48 at an average of \$15.40.

OHIO COUNTY WOMAN DOING NEWSPAPER WORK

We have received an industrial edition of the Lawton, (Oklahoma) News, that was gotten out under the management of Mrs. Susie McMullen, a daughter of Mr. John Duke, of Hartford.

It is a splendid edition, both from a literary and an artistic point of view, and does much credit, both to Mrs. McMullen and the publisher. Mrs. McMullen makes a specialty of this character of work, and many western newspapers have profited by her taste and skill. Her home is at San Antonio, Texas.

The edition mentioned features officers and local camp scenes at Ft. Sill, among the former of which we were pleased to see the electro of our own Major J. M. DeWeese.

BENNETT—DAFFRON WEDDING

Mr. Owen Bennett, of Livermore, and Miss Nora Daffron, of Sunnydale, were married at the home of the groom's cousin, Mrs. J. Caskey Bennett, Wednesday morning at ten o'clock. Rev. A. D. Litchfield officiating. The young couple left at once for Livermore, where an entertainment awaited them at the home of the groom's mother.

LOAN CAMPAIGN OPENS APRIL 21

Washington, March 12.—The Victory Liberty Loan campaign will open Monday, April 21, and end Saturday night, May 10.

The Treasury to-day determined on these dates, which had been tentatively announced previously and Secretary Glass is expected to issue a statement soon explaining the difference between Liberty bonds and Liberty notes, issuance of both of which have been authorized by Congress for the victory issue. He will not disclose, however, until a week or two before the campaign opens, the exact terms of the securities. The principal class of securities to be offered, perhaps the only class, will consist of notes, although the Treasury is considering an arrangement by which these could be converted later into long term bonds.

THE SUPERVISORS MEET.

The county board of supervisors met at the court house Monday, and will be in session for eight days, during which they will make such changes as they see fit in the assessed valuation of the property of the county. The board will then adjourn to meet later for a five days sitting, at which they will hear complaints from those who believe their property has been listed too high. This board has the authority to lower as well as to raise the assessed valuation of property, but it rarely performs the lowering act. The State Tax Commis-

sion has demanded an assessment of ten and a half million dollars for the property in Ohio county, and since the County Commissioner's assessment shows a little less than that amount the local board will be forced to add about \$200,000 dollars to the amount returned by the County Commissioner. The members of the board of supervisors are: N. B. White, Nat Lindley, W. F. Sandefur, S. D. Matthews, C. I. Maxey, Joshua Greer and T. C. Dennis.

DEFENDS HER HONOR WITH AUTOMATIC GUN

Only the woman's poor marksmanship saved the life of Charlie Turner, when Mrs. M. L. Heavrin fired three shots at him, at close range, in front of the Commercial Hotel, Friday afternoon.

Turner was talking to Bert McDowell, who was sitting in a machine, when Mrs. Heavrin opened fire on him. She fired three shots, one of them passing through his clothes, near the waist line. Turner wrenched the pistol from her hand. Turner did not swear out a warrant for his assailant's arrest.

MARRIAGE LICENSE.

After a lull in the matrimonial market, it has picked up materially the past few days. The couples embarking on the sometimes joyous—sometimes otherwise—matrimonial sea were:

Harb Smith 51, Select, to Josie Johnson 19, Beaver Dam.
Owen Bennett 24, Livermore, to Nola Daffron 20, Sunnydale.
Joseph Bishop 36, Hartford Route 1, to Myrtle Hall.
E. A. Bennett 22, Beaver Dam, to Elizabeth Stevens 18, Beaver Dam.
Owen Harris 21, Beaver Dam, to Merle Oglesby 21, Beaver Dam.
Eura Jones 20, Centertown, to Janie Hoover 22, Hartford.

SEE BARRASS ABOUT IT.

There seems to be much confusion in the minds of some soldiers who are entitled to a bonus of \$60 about how to go about collecting it. Simple letter writing to the War Department is time wasted. The soldier's discharge, or order for discharge, must be sent to the Department. If in doubt about how to proceed communicate with Mr. Ed Barrass, chairman of the Civilian Relief Committee, at Hartford. He will take pleasure in assisting you.

DRUG STORES SHOULD BE ALLOWED TO SELL LIQUOR

It is the view of T. M. Gilmore, president of the National Model License League, that the sale of liquor for medicinal and sacramental purposes cannot be prohibited under the Constitution.

In a letter sent out this morning to various publications, Mr. Gilmore gives expression to his understanding of the situation by saying that there prevails a "horrible misconception" to the difference between prohibition and regulation.

Mr. Gilmore concedes that the saloon must go. Also, he admits that the sale of liquor for beverage purposes is doomed. But, he asserts, the meaning of the law is being pushed beyond its letter as to the sale and use of liquor for medicinal purposes. For such purposes, he declares, the drug store cannot be prevented from engaging in its sale. He adds that the people of America will stand for no other interpretation.

GERMAN NAVY TO HAVE 15,000 MEN

London, March 11.—The personnel of the German fleet is to be restricted to 15,000, the Supreme Council has decided, according to press dispatches from Paris. The military conditions to be imposed on Germany include guarantees that no tanks will be built and no more poison gas manufactured and that all German war material must be handed over and destroyed. It is added that allied commissions will supervise the carrying out of these conditions.

RAILROAD CONTROL IS NOT DESIRABLE

Northwest Against Federal Operation—System Inefficient

St. Paul, March.—As the congressional hearings on the railroads proceeded there was a growing conviction in the minds of the people of the Northwest that the best interests of the country dictate a return of the roads to their owners within the twenty-one month period. Certainly, there is no enthusiasm for the "five-year plan." On the contrary, the continued operation of the railways by the Government brings out new abuses every day, and so far as this section is concerned, familiarity with Government operation has bred anything but liking for that kind of management.

The mounting deficit under Federal control only serves to clinch the argument against perpetuation of the present railroad rule. It is not going too far to say that opinion here is thoroughly alarmed over the state of affairs in the transportation world. And the deficit is only one phase of the inefficiency of the existing Federal management. Shippers and the public in general might become partly reconciled to Government operation of the roads if the increasing cost of running them were accompanied by a corresponding increase of effectiveness. But everybody who uses the roads, from traveling men to the large shipper, is outspoken in declaring that the Federal management goes from bad to worse.

"No Government Ownership."

Here is a man who uses the railways daily, week in and week out, and has done so for twenty years. When you ask him what he thinks of Government operation of the rail lines, he shakes his head in a sort of hopeless way and exclaims: "No Government ownership for me!" His hostility to such a plan is based upon the existing inadequate passenger service, and also upon the overbearing indifferent attitude of the railway employees.

On the other hand, what does the average shipper here think of the present state of affairs? His opposition to permanent Government ownership of the railroads is so strong as to verge on bitterness—and for this reason, that while the rates are unprecedentedly high, the nature of the service he receives in return is unprecedentedly poor. Moreover, the policy of the Federal management in issuing new and increasingly strict regulations as to claims is having a very pronounced effect on shippers in general. As one of them expressed it: "We get a new batch of rules every few days, regarding shippers' claims, and all of them are against the shipper and in favor of the Government."

That sort of thing naturally does not go well with the shipper. As for the public, whatever sentiment may have existed before the war in favor of Government ownership and operation of the railroads is quite thoroughly dissipated by this time. The people now are convinced that, however beautiful such management may be in theory, and however successful in Germany and certain other countries, it has no place in the United States of America.

It requires no deep study of the trend of public sentiment to realize that what is wanted is a decision by Congress to return the roads to private control and management. But it is recognized on all sides that it would be unfair and even suicidal to hand back the rail lines without first preparing the way. While permanent Federal management or even the five-year proposal has met with no enthusiasm here in the Northwest there is a strong belief that Congress must first grapple seriously both with the rate and the wage problem before handing over the roads to their owners. Any attempt on the part of the Administration leaders in Congress to throw the railways back on their owners without making it possible for the latter to operate them would be a most unpopular move, as one senses opinion at this time.

Dr. and Mrs. C. J. Rhoads, formerly of Hartford, but now of Union City, Tenn., announce the marriage next Monday, of their daughter, Miss Nonie, to Mr. Verne Sabin, of Union City.

HOW CHANNEL NETS SAVED BRITISH TROOPS

How British Fought The U-Boat Menace In North Sea.

When Germany announced her "unrestricted" submarine warfare, many nervous folks threw up their hands and asserted that we should never be able to devise any effective means of combating the new peril. But the silent navy was not worried, says London Answers. It smiled a silent smile, supremely confident that the path that led to security would presently be discovered—which, as the world knows, it was.

The navy knew what the nervous folk did not know. It knew that a grave and tremendous submarine peril had been conquered during the early days of the war, the secret of which was as well kept as its plans were laid. And the secret was the secret of the great net defense, which, now that naval censurers are nonexistent, may be described.

Early in 1915 the British navy accomplished one of the cleverest maritime feats of the whole war. At that time our cross channel transport was enormous. It was, moreover, increasing every day, for as our engagements increased in France and Flanders, so our army increased at home, and had to be conveyed across the narrow strip of water wherein so many forms of death might lurk.

No less than 100 destroyers were employed on escort duty connected with this arduous business of transport. It was a watchful system, wasteful and vulnerable.

The wonderful flow of troops and supplies across the channel could not have been effected if the old, cumbersome system had not been superseded by something better. It was made possible by the consummation of one of the greatest strategic maneuvers ever applied. That was the secret making and laying of the great net barrier.

It was a gigantic undertaking. Such a net had never been made or conceived before. It involved the employment of more than 3,000 men and boys—all naval—in various towns on the east coast, for the mammoth net was made in sections.

When one realizes how many people knew of this secret, it seems remarkable that it did not leak out. Even the wives of the workers knew it not—or, if they did, they proved that they, like their husbands, could keep a secret.

Here are some of the items in the construction of the net. There were 25,000 miles of steel wire in various thicknesses. There were 250,000 galvanized steel connection blocks. A million screws were used to fasten and secure the net, to which may be added 200,000 glass buoyancy globes, a similar number of globe nets (hemp) and 10,000 T. N. T. mines.

The net itself consisted of a tremendously strong system of inter-knit meshes of re-enforced steel wires. Three different sized meshes were used. The glass globes and globe nets were used to keep the net in position in the water. The globes, serving buoys, were fixed inside the hempen nets, while the deadly T. N. T. mines were strung out in the net itself in a vast diamond pattern.

The whole contrivance presented an impassable barrier to Fritz and his torpedoes.

And how long, after the several parts were completed, did it take to lower the gigantic net into the sea, and to stretch, adjust and fix it between Folkestone and Boulogne? The thing was done between the setting and rising of the sun!

After months of feverish nitting and splicing, the trawlers set out from Folkestone, unloading their unique cargo as they went. Literally, they drew a line of safety across the water. By morning the great net was making sheer into Boulogne harbor, and the absolute safety of our cross-channel transport service was secured.

So the net was laid and behind that steel rampart the ships of old Britain could come and go as they listed. Fritz could fire off as many of his "tin fish" as he pleased. They did no more than hang up in the net, gifts to his Britannic Majesty, when, an occasion arose, various sections of the net were raised for inspection.

The net formed practically an isthmus, transforming Britain from an island into a peninsula. This, at all events, was the effect of the net barrier on enemy boats. Before the barrier was set, German submarines, working from their base, could dash for our channel transports by a very short cut, though admittedly not without some danger to themselves. They could descend upon us swiftly from the northeast.

But just take a map of Western Europe and note what a difference that barrier made to the U-boat

commander's plans! In order to reach our transports he would have to steer a course sheer around the British Isles and come up channel in the west to his destination, where he would arrive with empty fuel tanks. For the German submarines in those days were not enormously powerful "long-ranged" boats of today. They had very definite limits.

Passage through the net was only possible at Folkestone and Boulogne. We should have been hoist with our own petard had we left no opening for ourselves. But the available channels, or "gates," at either end were narrow, and vessels had to pass through in single file, close inshore, where they were under the comfortable menace of the shore batteries.

Of the floating barrier it has been said that "what Britain lacked in troop ships was more than atoned for by the cross-channel net defense." Day and night it was constantly patrolled by trawlers. It required a certain amount of attention and watching, as, for instance, when it now and again became necessary to replace sections of the line after one of the mines had justified its existence.

It did not merely protect, that patient, unseen net. It could bite. Fourteen ocean highwaymen, either by accident or design, tried conclusions with her. She accounted for them all.

These, like many another, are encounters which will never be described in history, and which will dwell only in the imaginations of men.

Surgeons agree that in cases of Cuts, Burns, Bruises and Wounds the First Treatment is most important. When an efficient antiseptic is applied promptly, there is no danger of infection and the wound begins to heal at once. For use on man or beast, Borozone is the ideal Antiseptic and Healing Agent. Buy it now and be ready for an emergency. Price 25c, 50c, \$1.00 and \$1.50. Sold by Ohio County Drug Co.

MEAN TO RETAIN

200,000 SELECTS

Washington, March 8.—Retention within the army of about 200,000 men, obtained originally through the drafts and by the transfer from the national guard, is planned by the War Department in building up the temporary military establishment of the nation. This was definitely made known to-day by General March, chief of staff, who announced the decision of the War Department that army "would not be reduced under any circumstances" below 509,999, until some law was passed fixing the permanent force.

"All the military problems that confront us have been carefully considered determining the number of men necessary," General March said, "and we can not get along without that number—509,999—and they will be held."

Enlistments Reinaugurated.
Under the existing legislation the maximum war strength of the permanent army is around 298,000. Voluntary enlistments to fill the regular army has been reinaugurated both in this country and in France, General Pershing having been authorized to transfer recruits obtained from the expeditionary forces to the regular organizations and to release an equivalent number of drafted men. There will remain, however, a deficiency of the 200,000 from the total declared by the military authorities to be the minimum consistent with the responsibilities of the United States.

These men, therefore, will have to come from the forces which the War Department had planned to demobilize.

No Complications Foreseen.

The selective service act under which many of the men to be retained were inducted, fixes four months after the Presidential proclamation of peace, as the maximum for the retention of members of the temporary forces. Military authorities foresee no complication as a result of this limitation, however, feeling certain that the final peace treaty can not be agreed upon before May, at the earliest. This will extend the enlistment period of the draft contingents to September, before which, they feel certain, Congress will have acted to relieve the situation.

DANGER SIGNALS

OF BAD BLOOD

Pimples on the face, bunches in the neck, sallow and swarthy complexion, sores, ulcers, mucous patches, copper colored spots, scaly skin affections, constipation, inactive liver, dyspepsia and stomach troubles are common symptoms of poisoned blood. There is no remedy offered today to the public that has so successfully cured these diseases as "Number 40 for The Blood." An old doctor's prescription containing the most reliable alteratives known to medical science.

Put up by J. C. Mendenhall, Evansville, Ind., 40 years a druggist. Sold by Ohio County Drug Co.

FIRING SQUAD BUSY

200 Lined Up And Shot—Bloody Rioting In Berlin.

Berlin, March 9.—Two hundred Spartacists taken prisoners in the last week's rebellion were summarily executed by government troops Friday.

They were lined up against the wall, one by one.

It was the grimmest and most gruesome wholesale execution in German history.

This is my first opportunity to send out the news.

The people's navy division has been disbanded and dissolved. The private telephone system in the city has been resumed.

The last round of terrific battle between government troops and Reds was fought Friday in the northeast quarter of Berlin.

The Alexander Square still looks as battered as a front line in a bloody section on the western front.

The police prefecture has been almost completely wrecked by explosives.

The latest authoritative casualty figures of the revolt are:

Killed, 300.
Wounded, 500.
Total, 800.

The American missions are safe.

Forgot What He Needed.
From the Republican, Mt. Gillad, Ohio:

The editor had an interesting experience some time ago, when a young gentleman came into this office and asked for a copy of the Marrow County Republican. He scrutinized it carefully when a copy was handed him, and then said: "Now I know! What is it you are looking for," we inquired. "My wife sent me a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and I forgot the name. I went to several stores and the clerks named over everything in the line on the shelf except 'Chamberlain's' I'll try again, and I'll never go home without Chamberlain's cough Remedy." The Republican would suggest to the proprietors of stores, that they post their clerks, and never let them substitute Customers lose faith in stores where substituting is permitted, to say nothing of the injustice to makers of good goods and the disappointment of customers.

BUREAU OF CROP ESTIMATES

Louisville, March 8.—The great increase in value of farm land in all parts of Kentucky during the last year has put the average price of all improved land in the state up to \$81 an acre and unimproved land up to \$61 an acre. This includes all sections of the state and all farm land, good, bad and indifferent, some of which could hardly be classed as real farm land. The average value of all tillable land in the state, good and bad, is \$61 compared to \$50 a year ago.

In the choice sections of the Blue Grass and of Western Kentucky the values have soared to very high prices. This is due not only to the great general increase of prices for all farm products, but particularly to the enormous prices for tobacco, especially burley. In this the Blue Grass farmers have for the present run ahead of the dark tobacco growers of Western Kentucky, but the question now is whether or not the market will stand next year at high prices or will break and sing back to low levels under the pressure of the enormous acreage that seems sure to be planted this season in the burley belt. In Western Kentucky prices for dark tobacco have not been so satisfactory for the farmers, although higher than in former years.

Farmers, millers and others throughout Kentucky report that 10 per cent of last years wheat crop is still on the farm compared to 12 per cent on farms a year ago. This includes wheat saved for trading to local mills for flour.

Of last years corn crop 37 per cent is reported still on farms, as are also 27 per cent of the oats and 12 per cent of the barley.

Average land values for the entire State are now: poor plow lands \$51.26 an acre, good plow lands \$91.83, all plow lands \$74.31, all improved land \$81.89, all unimproved land \$62.08. For the entire United States reports indicate 34.2 per cent of the corn crop, 14.1 per cent of the wheat crop, 33.2 per cent of the oats crop and 31.9 per cent of the barley still on the farms.

H. F. BRYANT,
Field Agent.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

They were lecturing the young scrape-grace and told him he should be more grateful to his uncle who had paid his debts.

"Yes, yes," he allowed coolly, "I know my uncle paid my creditors, but what has he done for me?"—Boston Transcript.

Why Do Louisville People Choose The Louisville Herald As Their Morning Newspaper

The answer is very simple: Louisville people prefer The Herald as their morning paper because they know that The Herald is, first of all, a newspaper.

That it is always first with the news when it is news; that its news is authentic; that it may be depended on.

These are the primary reasons why most Louisville people when buying a morning newspaper choose the Louisville Herald as their favorite morning newspaper.

All The News of The World, The Country, The State and The City

is furnished daily to Herald readers, through the medium of such news services as the Associated Press, the Universal Service, the Newspaper Enterprise Association, and other foreign cables.

News of the world of sports is more than a tabulation of sporting statistics as compiled for The Herald's sport page. It is difficult, in that the human element is considered—The Herald's sport page is first of all interesting, then entertaining, then instructive.

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In addition to its news features you will find daily in The Herald among other interesting features, a Fontaine Fox Cartoon, "Bringing Up Father," an Edgar Guest poem, Tad's "Indoor Sports," brilliant editorials, a magazine and woman's page; you'll find in fact, in each copy of your Herald something for each member of the family.

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The Hartford Republican, both one year \$5.50

HID GIANT GUNS IN FLOWER BEDS

New York, March 8.—Huge mortars, standing on concrete emplacements and abundantly supplied with half-ton projectiles, were erected during the war among the flowers and shrubbery of private gardens in New York City and elsewhere along the Atlantic coast, ready to repel the attacks of German naval or airships, Maximilian Toch, one of the first American camoufleurs, told the New York section of the American Chemical society here to-night.

Mr. Toch, who directed several of the navy's important camoufleur projects, spoke with consent of Secretary Daniels. He described how honeysuckle, morning glory and ivy, as well as paints, had been employed to conceal or lower the visibility of coastal fortifications. Ambrose channel, the mouth of New York harbor, was protected in addition to the guns in the regular army forts, by mortars having a range of twelve miles, said Mr. Toch.

Private Estates Used.

Some of these auxiliary cannon, he declared, were placed two and a half miles inland on private estates and so concealed by arrangement of trees, shrubbery and flowers, that the passerby was ignorant of their erection, and even aviators found "little or no evidence" of their location. They were manned by army gun crews, ready for instant action.

The camoufleur described also his work in disguising navy yards and docks along the Atlantic coast, notably the Pensacola and Key West bases, which were exposed to attack by German raiders and submarines operating in the South Atlantic. The navy believed, Mr. Toch asserted, that the Germans had a secret base on the north coast of Cuba, adding that "rich German firms in Havana were notoriously aiding the Central powers, and that there were more German spies and propagandists on the island than in the United States."

Mr. Toch declared the army did "not take kindly to camoufleur at the beginning of the war," and said that he had great difficulty in convincing army officers of the necessity of

camoufaging fortifications adjacent to navy yards.

Prior to the war Mr. Toch gained a reputation as camoufleur by lowering the visibility of the forts at the Pacific entrance to the Panama canal.

A pain in the side or back that catches you when you straighten up calls for a rubbing application of Ballard's Snow Liniment. It relaxes the contracted muscles and permits ordinary bodily motion without suffering or inconvenience. Price 25c, 50c and \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by Ohio County Drug Co.

HOW TO CHECK SPREAD OF DEADLY INFLUENZA

(By State Board of Health.)

First—All of the 2,500,000 people in the state are asked to be vaccinated immediately against influenza. While this inoculation, which is given in three doses a week apart, with vaccine furnished free by the state board of health, will not prevent pneumonia in all cases, it will prevent pneumonia in the past year in Kentucky, say physicians.

Second—Everyone having a bad cold is asked to isolate himself in his room until a physician has pronounced the case not influenza.

Third—Physicians are urged to report all influenza cases for strict quarantine, to wear a mask when attending patients and to wash both their hands and face in antiseptic solution after visiting each patient.

Fourth—Anyone who has any reason to believe he is contracting influenza is urged to go to bed and stay there until his physician tells him he can get up. It was pointed out that when fatal pneumonia develops from influenza it is usually because the patient has persisted in remaining on his feet despite a high temperature.

Try This For Sour Stomach.

Eat slowly, masticate your food thoroughly. Eat but little meat and none at all for supper. If you are still troubled with sour stomach take one of Chamberlain's Tablets before going to bed.

100,000 AMERICANS DISABLED IN WAR

Washington, March, 8.—Present estimates of military authorities put the number of Americans disabled in the war at 100,000. Of this number it is estimated that 80,000 will be able to return to their old occupations, leaving 20,000 who need retraining for work suited to their maimed condition.

The Federal Board for Vocational Education, appealing to the country to-day for aid in the campaign to make disabled soldiers independent by making them self-supporting, announced that so far 13,000 men injured in fighting the battles of democracy have registered for training. The applications of 1,300 have been approved and 500 actually have started courses in re-education. The experience of France and England, that only 25 per cent of the men needing retraining take advantage of the facilities offered, seems certain to be surpassed in this country, the Federal Board believes "in view of the greater generosity of this Government." At least 15,000 disabled men are expected to enroll for vocational training.

Tuition, books and living expenses are provided all disabled men taking courses, which may range from six months' shop training to a four years college course. In no case does the allowance fall below \$65 a month.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears
the
Signature of *Dr. J. C. Fletcher*

"Is this your boy, Sam?"

"No sah. Dat's only mah step-child."

"Why, I didn't know either you or your wife were married before."

"We hain't, sah; but you see, hyah boy was left by someone on our step, sah." —Boston Transcript.

PLUNGING IN TOBACCO GROWING UNJUSTIFIED

High Prices On Leading Types Due To War Conditions.

"Plunging in tobacco growing to the neglect of other crops is not justified by the present tobacco situation, which the Department of Agriculture, in a statement recently issued, describes as difficult. In territory where tobacco is a new crop, recently introduced to replace cotton under boll-weevil conditions, as in portions of South Carolina and Georgia, the best interests of the farmers, the statement says, appear to lie in the development of a safe and well-diversified system of farming rather than to plunge from the uncertainty of cotton production into the possibly still greater uncertainty of tobacco production under existing conditions. While it is impossible, the statement declares, to arrive at the quantity of tobacco Europe will be prepared to purchase during the next year or two, it seems likely that any considerable increase over the 1918 crop in the flue-cured section would be followed by a decline in market prices.

The largest crop of tobacco the country has ever produced is being marketed, and while prevailing market prices are very high for some of the eluding types, such abnormal prices are said to be due primarily to war conditions. The department points out that the country has grown three large crops of tobacco in succession, with no decided shortage in production of any of the leading types.

As compared with pre-war figures, exports of leaf tobacco were somewhat above normal in 1916, much below normal in 1917, and still slightly below the average in 1918, average exports for these three years being approximately 380,000,000 pounds as against an average of 416,000,000 pounds for the three years ending with 1913.

More Leaf Tobacco Used.

The quantity of leaf tobacco annually consumed in domestic manufacture during the last three years shows an increase of about 100,000,000 pounds over the preceding period, due largely to a decided progressive increase in the manufacture of cigarettes. However, present indications are that no more tobacco was consumed in domestic manufacture in 1918 than in the preceding year. Stocks of leaf tobacco in the hands of dealers and manufacturers as of January 1 are reported as about 1,235,000,000 pounds for all types, a considerable increase over the figures of previous years. With a 1918 crop estimated at 1,340,000,000 pounds, a domestic consumption of about 720,000,000 pounds, leaving a large surplus over pre-war export requirements, and with stocks of leaf tobacco in the hands of dealers and manufacturers above the normal, it seems obvious, says the department, that ordinarily there would be a tendency toward lower prices. Unfortunately there appears to be no means available at this time for arriving at the European requirements for leaf tobacco and its products during the next year. Cigar leaf, practically all of which goes into domestic consumption, has declined sharply in price since the signing of the armistice, and the market for this type has been inactive. The fire-cured types, which are exported perhaps to the extent of 50 per cent of the production, are selling at moderately high prices.

The flue-cured type, somewhat more than half of which is normally exported, and Burley, which ordinarily is not an export type, have been selling at abnormally high prices. The situation with reference to flue-cured tobacco is of special importance in view of the extraordinarily large crop of last year and the possibility of a further large increase in the crop this year, particularly in eastern North Carolina and in South Carolina and Georgia, where cotton is the chief competing crop. The situation would seem to be one calling for the exercise of caution by farmers, particularly on the part of those who have not previously grown the crop and would need to provide new curing barns and other equipment.

For hoarseness, inflamed lungs or irritating coughs, Ballard's Horehound Syrup is a healing balm. It does its work quickly and thoroughly. Price 25c, 50c and \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by Ohio County Drug Company.

WORLD COURT NEEDED NOT WORLD GOVERNMENT

The fundamental wrong in the plan for a league of nations now proposed is that it establishes, not a world court but a world government.

It establishes, not the sway of justice, but the reign of force. It creates, not a body of interna-

tional law, to govern the relations of nations, and a court to construe that law in each instance of dispute, but a world legislature, or executive world autocracy.

The people of the world want disarmament as the only certain guarantee of world peace; mutual disarmament; this proposed constitution of a league of nations does not provide it; it merely binds the American people to the acceptance of whatever decisions may be made upon this matter by a world legislature—no matter what that decision may be.

The people of the world want wars to end; but this constitution of a league of nations settles none of the many problems which now menace the world's peace. On the contrary, binds the American people to the acceptance of any settlement that may be made, in a world legislature dominated by alien interests, regardless of whether or not American interests and ideals, or the welfare of Americans in general, are sacrificed in that settlement.

The American people are willing to dip their flag to justice, but not to force, regardless of whether that force is behind a righteous or an unrighteous cause.

The Paris peace conference should settle the terms of peace with the central powers, should settle the questions growing immediately out of the present war, should propose a code of international law and a world court, composed of men of such legal ability and standing that, nominated by each of the nations, signers of the compact, they would be ratified by all the rest, to interpret that code of general principles in its application to every international dispute. To the enforcement of the decrees of such a court every nation should pledge itself.

The supernational government, as proposed in the league of nations, represents only the sway of numbers, not the reign of wisdom or of right. The court of nations would represent the rule of justice. The proposed league of nations is founded upon the socialistic idea of the sway of brute force, regardless of equity. It would, if adopted, mark, not the ending, but the beginning of perpetual warfare with the people of this country obligated to participate in every war as well as to surrender the national independence achieved by Washington and preserved by Lincoln.

Orderly Sergeant (to recruits mounting guard who are not fully equipped)—Fix.

Tommy—We ain't got bayonets, Sergeant!

Orderly Sergeant—That don't matter a—! Do what yer told! Fix!—Cassell's Saturday Journal.

BUREAUS BROKE; SITUATION GRAVE

Washington, March 8.—Delay until June in calling a special session of Congress will result in several appropriation bills failing to be passed by the end of the current fiscal year, next June 30, Representative Good, of Iowa, chairman-elect of the House Appropriations Committee, asserted in a statement issued tonight, urging immediate resumption of congressional activity. Without the passage of the money measures at an early date Mr. Good said that several government departments would be without funds to carry on their activities.

Reconstruction legislation alone, he said, should lead the President "to call an extraordinary session without delay, but he added that because of the unpassed supply bills "the necessity of an early session becomes imperative.

Cause For Apprehension.

"The failure of the last congress to pass many of the great supply bills and the announced intention of the President not to call Congress in extraordinary session until June is cause for grave apprehension," declared the statement.

Seven bills, aggregating \$3,821,725,962 failed of passage, but Mr. Good said that this was not strange for in the previous session nine big supply measures were not finally passed until Congress had been in session ten months. Legislation to continue appropriations of the current fiscal year was declared by Mr. Good as inadvisable because the original appropriations were granted on a war basis, and now must be reduced.

Taxpayers Will Feel Burden.

"During the next few months taxpayers will feel the heavy burden of increased taxes and will take a more lively interest in the work of Congress," said the statement. "From them will come a timely demand for retrenchment and economy.

The needs of the department should be carefully considered. No department should be denied adequate funds to carry on its legitimate work. But government activities, duplicates in the service, waste and extravagance, should be entirely eliminated. "This can not be accomplished in a day. To carry out such a program necessitates the immediate convening of Congress."

COL. ROOSEVELT ON COURT OF NATIONS

Extracts From Editorials Showed Col. Against Congress

The one effective move for obtaining peace is by an agreement among the great powers, in which each should pledge itself not only to abide by the decisions of a common tribunal, but to back its decisions with force. The great civilized nations should combine by solemn agreement in a great world league for the peace of righteousness. A court should be created—a changed and amplified Hague Court would meet the requirements—composed of representatives from each nation, these representatives being sworn to act as judges in each case, and not in a representative capacity.

The nations should agree on certain rights that should not be questioned, such as territorial integrity, their right to deal with their own domestic affairs and with such matters as whom or whom not they should admit citizenship. All should guarantee each of their number in possession of these rights. All should agree that other matters at issue between any of them, or between any of them and any one of a number of specified outside civilized nations, should be submitted to the court as above constituted.

Each nation should absolutely reserve to itself, its right to establish its own tariff and general economic questions as immigration and citizenship.

Let us explicitly reserve certain rights—to our territorial possessions, to our control of immigration and citizenship, to our fiscal policy and to our handling of our domestic problems—problems generally—as not to be questioned and not to be brought before any international tribunal.

As regards impotent or disorderly nations or peoples outside the league, let us be very cautious about guaranteeing to interfere with or on behalf of them, where they lie wholly outside our sphere of interest; and let us announce that our own sphere of special concern in America (perhaps limited north or somewhere near the equator) is not to be infringed on by European or Asiatic powers.

Moreover, let us absolutely decline any disarmament proposition that would leave us helpless to defend ourselves. Let us absolutely refuse to abolish nationalism; on the contrary, let us base a wise and practical internationalism on a sound and intense nationalism.

When all this has been done, let us with deep seriousness ponder every promise we make, so as to be sure that our people will fulfill it. It will be worse than idle for us to enter any league if, when the test comes in the future, this country acts as badly as it did in refusing to make any protest when Germany violated the Hague conventions, in refusing to go to war when the Louisiana was sunk, and in refusing to go to war with Bulgaria or Turkey at all.

Let us go into such a league. But let us weigh well what we promise, and then train ourselves in body and soul to keep our promises. Let us treat the formation of the league as an addition to, but in no sense as a substitute for, preparing our own strength for our own defense. And let us build a genuine internationalism—that is, a genuine and generous regard for the rights of others on the only healthy basis—a sound and intense development of the broadest spirit of American nationalism.

Bad Taste in Your Mouth.

When you have a bad taste in your mouth you may know that your digestion is faulty. A dose of Chamberlain's Tablets will usually correct the disorder. They also cause a gentle movement of the bowels. You will find this to be one of the best medicines you have ever become acquainted with.

PARSON GOES IN FOR ONE-STEP AND CARDS

Sandusky, O., March 8.—"I am going to prove to other ministers of this city that I have the right idea," said the Rev. Charles H. Small, pastor of the First Congregational Church, who has been criticised by other clergymen for saying the church must provide the social treatment the saloon now affords. The first of the series of parties, features of which were dancing and cards, was conducted under the personal direction of Dr. Small. It was largely attended, and was held in the church basement.

Proof that Some Women do Avoid Operations

Mrs. Etta Dorion, of Ogdensburg, Wis., says:

"I suffered from female troubles which caused piercing pains like a knife through my back and side. I finally lost all my strength so I had to go to bed. The doctor advised an operation but I would not listen to it. I thought of what I had read about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and tried it. The first bottle brought great relief and six bottles have entirely cured me. All women who have female trouble of any kind should try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."

How Mrs. Boyd Avoided an Operation.

Canton, Ohio.—"I suffered from a female trouble which caused me much suffering, and two doctors decided that I would have to go through an operation before I could get well."

"My mother, who had been helped by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, advised me to try it before submitting to an operation. It relieved me from my troubles so I can do my house work without any difficulty. I advise any woman who is afflicted with female troubles to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial and it will do as much for them."—Mrs. MARIE BOYD, 1421 5th St., N. E., Canton, Ohio.

Every Sick Woman Should Try

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

Before Submitting To An Operation

LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO. LYNN, MASS.



A DEMOCRAT'S VIEWS HIS PARTY'S POLICIES

G. Arthur Howell, of Atlanta, writes as follows to the Atlanta Constitution, of which a relative, Clark Howell, is editor:

Editor Constitution: I read with interest a recent editorial in the Constitution regarding gains by the Republican party in the last election. Your remarks were very timely and met, I am sure, with the approval of your readers.

In addition to the explanation in your editorial, there is something deeper in the hearts and thoughts of the people all over the country that contributed largely towards the Republican success, and that is the growing fear of business men everywhere that the seeming encouragement of paternalistic schemes on the part of various bureaus, boards and some executive officers will prove ruinous to the welfare of the country.

I do not believe that the taking over of private business by the government is right, or that it meets with popular favor. I do not refer to the operation of the railroads by the government—that was, no doubt, a war necessity, and it might be best for it to continue so long as the necessity exists, providing the government is operating them more efficiently than private interests could.

One of the most prominent United States senators, in a recent address that I was privileged to hear, made the statement that the efficiency of the average worker was reduced 33 1-3 per cent when such worker got on the government payroll, and that self-satisfaction, inertia and indifference at once replaced the qualities of ambition, energy and interest.

Witness the telegraph system now—any business office notices the difference and hopes and prays for competition in service under private ownership and operation, rather than government monopoly. The government operation is efficient only in delays, making errors and causing general dissatisfaction. The business interests of the country are entitled to service and are willing to pay for service. Business, however, is paying the bill and not receiving the goods.

Many other lines of business have been and are threatened with government absorption, and some have had strenuous fights for existence. Certain individuals, appointed to bureau positions, have tried to advance and promote pet schemes and theories whereby private business would be taken over by the government—using the war as a pretext—claiming it to be a war necessity, when none such existed. When business interests rightly and properly exposed such schemes, they were met with reflections on their patriotism.

It is the seeming encouragement of things like this that is making business men all over the country sit up and take notice and wonder what they must do to prevent an autocratic government resulting.

The proper function of a government is to govern, and through wise laws to encourage its citizens in the production and distribution of goods, in commerce, in finance and the professions. No government should engage in any business that can be undertaken successfully by its citizens. The handling of business by private enterprise encouraged individualism. These traits are killed by politically administered business.

This country has always encouraged individualism. Why should we

now stand for anything paternalistic, when we and our allies have been fighting Germany—the most autocratic and paternalistic government in the world? There the state was everything, and did everything—even to the thinking for the people. The only thing that they were to do was to obey orders. Witness the difference in effectiveness of the American and German soldier. When the German had no orders he was lost—didn't know what to do—as an individual he was nothing—while the American, accustomed to doing his own thinking, was resourceful and more than a match in every way for his antagonist.

It has been my privilege, in the past few months, to attend a number of meetings of business men—some might be surprised to know how many staunch Democrats are feeling that they might be on board the wrong train; they don't like its seeming destination, and many have, no doubt, already boarded the other one. This feeling is not confined to this section of the country where we, who were born and raised here, and whose fathers and grandfathers were Democrats, hardly know what a southern Republican looks like. From all the remarks I heard, they will now be much more numerous than in the past.

I know many business men—Democrats and Republicans—who feel a keen satisfaction in the recent defeat of a very prominent Democratic senator in one of our greatest states—certain remarks of his along paternalistic lines were widely quoted, and I have no doubt they caused his defeat. I certainly hope that the Democratic leaders will read the handwriting on the wall and curb the activities of those partisans advocating government ownership and control of many lines of private business. The handwriting is too clear to be misread.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and for years it was supposed to be incurable. Doctors prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Catarrh is a local disease, greatly influenced by constitutional conditions and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Medicine, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is a constitutional remedy, is taken internally and acts thru the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. One Hundred Dollars reward is offered for any case that Hall's Catarrh Medicine fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by Druggists, Etc. Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

**SOLDIER RETURNS FROM
WAR TO SEE HIS "WIDOW"**
Albany, Ore., March 8.—Enroute home to join his widow and bereaved parents, Paul B. Pietrok, experienced the rare sensation of reading a newspaper account of his "glorious death in France," and of seeing his name in the official casualty list on the day he stepped from the train at home. He found his wife in widow's weeds and his parents stricken with grief.

**Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA**
FLYING TANKS WERE TO BE
SPRUNG BY BRITISH
London, March—"Flying tanks," or armor-plated airplanes that would enable pilots to hold their own against the enemy in trench warfare, were one of the weapons held up by the British as the sleeve that the armistice

Helps Sick Women

Cardui, the woman's tonic, helped Mrs. William Eversole, of Hazel Patch, Ky. Read what she writes: "I had a general breaking-down of my health. I was in bed for weeks, unable to get up. I had such a weakness and dizziness, . . . and the pains were very severe. A friend told me I had tried everything else, why not Cardui? . . . I did, and soon saw it was helping me . . . After 12 bottles, I am strong and well."

TAKE

CARDUI

The Woman's Tonic

Do you feel weak, dizzy, worn-out? Is your lack of good health caused from any of the complaints so common to women? Then why not give Cardui a trial? It should surely do for you what it has done for so many thousands of other women who suffered—it should help you back to health.

Ask some lady friend who has taken Cardui. She will tell you how it helped her. Try Cardui.

All Druggists

The Hartford Republican

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Anonymous communications will
receive no attention.

TELEPHONES.

Cumberland 123
Farmers Mutual 59

FRIDAY.....MARCH 14

ANNOUNCEMENTS

We are authorized to announce I.
S. Mason a candidate for Representa-
tive of Ohio county, subject to the
action of the Republican party at
the primary election August 2, 1919.

We are authorized to announce
George Baker, of Muhlenburg county
a candidate for the nomination for
State Senator in the 7th Senatorial
district, composed of the counties of
Muhlenburg, Butler and Ohio, sub-
ject to the action of the Republican
party at the primary election, August
2, 1919.

To the great decisive battles of the
world history will now add that of
the Marne.

The war in Europe was a wet
blanket to the front page advertising
of Bryan and Villa.

The Pope has sent an urgent re-
quest to each of the allied govern-
ments, urging them to conclude a
speedy peace to relieve the tension
that is developing widespread disorder
in the territory of the central
powers.

Good roads, like prohibition and
woman suffrage, is coming. Opposi-
tion may for a time delay, but can not
finally prevent it. Only last Novem-
ber the majority against the road tax
was nearly six hundred, but Saturday
it had dwindled to 218.

The peace of nations and sobriety
of peoples may be accomplished, not
so much by leagues of nations and
constitutional amendments as by the
parental training of the children by
the family fireside. The good citizen
is made by the parent, rather
than by the state.

A man publicly proclaims the in-
famy of a woman. The woman as-
sailed shoots, with intent to kill, at
the proclaimer of her dishonor. A
grand jury declines to indict. The
sanctity of the home is held higher
than statutes. To profane it by deed
or word is perilous.

The hardest knock yet given Wil-
son and his League of Nations comes
via the Houston (Texas) Post. It
says "We do not like to borrow trou-
ble, but we are frightfully afraid that
while we are making Europe safe for
democracy the party will lose every
post-office in the United States."

Henry Watterson was a "hoss" in
his day, but senile imbecility has set
in, and he don't know nothing no-
more, nohow. All of which we have
upon the authority of the erudite and
philosophic editor of the Hartford
Herald, which reminds us there is a
place "where angels fear to tread."

Age thinks it beautiful to see lambs
play, but wants the inclination to join
in the game. We were inspired to
this mention by the laughter of a
bunch of young folks coming up in
front of our office at ten in the even-
ing, while we were hammering a
typewriter. They had been out for
a moonlight car ride.

Can you name a war leader, mili-
tary or civil, about whom our Ameri-
can army would gather, as a hero?
Is this condition not without a par-
allel in all our former wars? Why is
the name of no man mentioned as a
candidate for the presidency, who
could command the support of the
soldier vote? There is a reason for
everything; what for this?

However lukewarm our practice,

our faith is strong in the christian
religion, and we hope the calamitous
war just closed will awaken a new
spirit of activity in the religious
world. A little less religious bigotry
and prejudice and a little more
spirit of the fatherhood of God and
the brotherhood of man might tend
largely to make the league of na-
tions a workable theory.

The Allies have finally decided
they lack law and precedent for
bringing to trial and inflicting legal
punishment on the ex-Kaiser of the
German empire. It is gratifying to
learn that our great statesmen have
at last arrived at a conclusion that
was patent to the school boys many
moons ago. No doubt the Lord will,
in his own good time, meet out a
proper punishment for the arch-crim-
inal of modern times.

How the boys were treated "over
there" may become an issue in the
presidential campaign next year. The
Literary Digest, the ablest and most
conservative journal published in the
United States, brings this condition
to the attention of the country. For-
tunately there will be little difficulty
in settling the question, as we shall
soon have more than two million
witnesses who can go on the stand
and state all the facts.

W. C. Hanna, a Shelby county
farmer, will be a candidate for the
Republican nomination for Commis-
sioner of Agriculture. Mr. Hanna
was the candidate for this office in
1916. He is a practical and success-
ful farmer, a gentleman of the high-
est integrity, and, if elected, would
make a capable and efficient officer.
The editor of this paper has the
pleasure of an intimate acquaintance
with Mr. Hanna, and speaks of his
qualities and fitness, from personal
knowledge.

If newspaper reports of a trial, re-
cently held in Louisville, are true
there is a judge in that city who
should resign his office and retire to
life in a tent in a remote corner of
one of the city's abandoned ceme-
teries. As the story runs a negro,
90 years old, who was never before
accused of stealing, was caught in
the act of picking some crusts of
bread from a garbage can. Now it
happens that the city has recently
enacted some blue law regulations
governing the action of citizens in the
matter of garbage. The garbage is
sold to a contractor, and at the trial
of the aged negro the court decreed
he was stealing from the contractor,
and fined him ten dollars. A woman
was generous enough to pay the
old negro's fine. God bless the
woman and Heaven pity the court.

Just now the League of Nations is
the most widely discussed question in
American public affairs. There is
not, indeed, an opposition to a world
court, that would exert to the limit
moral influences to preserve the
peace of mankind, but there is a
wide-spread opposition to the United
States engaging to send her sons to
the very ends of the earth to settle
the quarrels of alien peoples. The
League as at present proposed would
engage England, France, Italy, Ja-
pan and the United States to police
the world, and would establish the
most powerful military machine the
world ever saw. Fortunately,
enough far-seeing senators have
pledged themselves to prevent this
country becoming a cog in the all-
powerful military machine that would
lay the smaller states of the world
at its feet.

It is too often we fault the officer
for the manner of the discharge of
his duty, when the fault is in the law
he executes. Just now there is some
complaint that the county tax com-
missioner has assessed the property
too high. The commissioner acted
under orders from the State Tax
Commission to assess the county at
not less than ten and a half million
dollars. He had no choice but to
comply with the order. Also it is a
rather common practice, where a
public offense has been committed
to call on the sheriff to make an ar-
rest. Now the law authorizes the
sheriff to make an arrest without a
warrant only for an offense com-
mitted in his presence. Otherwise
for him to make an arrest without
a warrant might subject him to a
suit for damages. Public officials
have enough sins to account for, and
the people should be fair with them.

It was something of a coincidence
Monday, when two men, excellent and
well-to-do citizens, who had been
left off our mailing list, for delin-
quency, came into the office and each
paid a ten dollar subscription ac-
count. Falling long into arrears is
the fault of a newspaper rather than
of the patron, who carelessly defers
payment because he thinks of it as
a custom. The men referred to came
in voluntarily, paid up arrears and a
year in advance. Our present policy
of doing a cash business will, as soon
as our patrons become accustomed to
it, be as satisfactory to them as it is
to ourselves.

SHARING WAR DEBT

France Drops Plan To Have Allies
Share Obligations.

Paris, March 11.—France has
abandoned for the present at least,
any hope of having her great war
debt shared by the Allies. It is au-
thoritatively asserted by one of the
Americans attending the conference
that what had been an embarrassing
possibility has now been eliminated
from the deliberations, although it is
possible that France might at some
future time, attempt to secure as-
sistance.

The project has never been fully
presented at the conference, but con-
versations held at intervals since the
conference began have served as a
medium for the presentation of the
French point of view.

The British and American dele-
gations have been quite frank in their
disapproval and have openly said that
the people of their countries would
be slow to indorse such a plan.

RECENT LAND SALES.

Sarah E. and Dan T. Wilson to
John Pierce, lot, in Horse Branch,
\$200.

Eva G. and L. P. Foreman to L.
B. Tichenor 9 acres, near Hartford,
\$980.

W. H. Byers to J. A. Byers 30
acres, near White Run, \$250.

E. C. Gorman to Mrs. Lula Rhoads
lot, in Beaver Dam, \$575.

J. C. Carpenter to D. L. Ashford,
25 acres, near McHenry, \$700.

Mary E. Ranney to J. R. & Loyd
Clark 61 acres, near Select, \$510.

J. W. Ross to Mrs. Nellie C. Her 10
acres, on Green River, \$200.

N. M. Johnson to Elizabeth Pierce
exchange of lots in Rosine.

Mattie L. Brown to George Chinn
lot, in McHenry, \$400.

ED HOOVER WRITES HOME.

Rodauge, Luxemburg.

Feb. 20, 1919.

Dear Homefolks:—I received your
letter last night. It was twenty days
on the road, but I was glad to have
it when it came. Always glad to
hear from home.

We are still in this little town, on
the Belgian border, guarding rail-
road bridges, and acting as town
guard also. The civilians are very
friendly toward we soldiers, and the
lady where a few of us are staying
gave us a supper the other night, and
we enjoyed it very much.

I can't speak enough German to
carry on a conversation, but am lucky
enough to have with me a Buffalo
boy, who speaks it fluently. These
people here often talk of America,
and one little boy says he is coming
home with us.

It is very hard to get such luxuries
as tobacco, cigarettes, chocolate and
ice cream. When they are obtainable
at all they are very high priced.
Bread here is very cheap, but of a
poor quality, and the natives class
the honest-to-goodness American
bread higher than we at home do
cattle.

There have been quite a number
of deaths among the inhabitants re-
cently—one every day for the past
week—but all the Yanks are in fine
health. The reason is we get plenty
of outdoor exercise and can take lots
of athletics. The old Fifth Division
has a good foot ball team. We de-
fatted the 88 Division yesterday with
a score of 3 to 0, and we have never
lost a game. We are going to have
a horse show this week, and we will
also be graded on M. G. drill. Our
company has done very well in prac-
tice, and we are looking for a good
outcome.

Well, have you folks received any
souvenirs?—I have sent quite a few
home recently. Among them a Ger-
man helmet, the real kind we shot at
in the lines, a canteen the Germans
carried drinks in and a few other
articles.

You asked me to mention some
narrow escapes I had. It is hard to
say what particular one was the nar-
rowest. Whether it was when I first
went into the trenches and "77"
came through the roof of my dugout
and exploded, knocking me half way
across the dugout and against the
wall, and resulted in a splitting head-
ache for two days, or when I was cov-
ered completely by a German H. E.
shell, and my squad dug me out, or
when a Bosche charged on me with a
fixed bayonet and I killed him with
my M. G. about twenty-five yards
away, or when I was ducking M. G.
bullets in a wheat field—level ground
—and the bullets covered my helmet
with dirt. I have been hit several
times with shrapnel, but never seri-
ously hurt. My helmet saved my
life once, and several times a Ger-
man made it so hot for me, from an
aeroplane with A. M. G. that I forgot
all about the old Kentucky Home.

I shall never forget St. Mihiel, and how
Frits nearly got my number with a
mustard gas shell, and put me in a
Base Hospital for twenty days.
I never have won any Croix De
Guerre, or crosses for bravery, but I
do want to win one cross, and that
is Cross De Ocean. I don't expect

1891 to 1919

There
Must
Be a

REASON!

For a steady increase in
Business and we believe that
honest goods at honest val-
ues accounts for this large
increase. We have a full
line of Implements, Vehic-
les, Ranges, Hardware and
Harness displayed on our
sample floor and we would
be delighted to have you
look them over before you
buy. The first car of Bug-
gies for this season has just
arrived. A square deal
awaits you at our store.

J. D. WILLIAMS & SONS
Beaver Dam, Ky.
Cumberland Phone.

to come home until late in the sum-
mer. I look to go to the Rhine be-
fore I leave Europe. I have seen
most of France, Luxemburg and Bel-
gium, but have found nothing that
beats old Kentucky. Give all my
friends my best regards.

Your loving son,
PRVT. ED HOOVER.

HUMAN FLESH SOLD TO STARVING RUSSIANS

Washington, March 11.—Chaotic
conditions in Russia, particularly in
Petrograd and Moscow, were de-
scribed in reports received to-day by
the State Department. The depths to
which the country has been plunged
by Bolshevik rule was said by the
advicees to be indicated in a report
from Moscow saying that human
flesh had been sold to the famine-
stricken population by Chinese sol-
diers, who later were arrested.

Both Moscow and Petrograd were
reported without fuel of any kind.
The supplies of coal, kerosene and
gasoline have been exhausted and
since wood was nationalized in Sep-
tember it has not been available for
private consumption. Because of
lack of fuel the advicees said the sew-
age and water systems of Petrograd
might cease operation at any time.

The streets of Petrograd were de-
scribed as deserted with the excep-
tion of soldiers and civilians begging
for bread. The deaths in the city,
chiefly from typhoid and smallpox,
were estimated at 4,000 daily. The
Swiss, Danish, Swedish, Dutch and
British embassies were said to have
been looted.

Conditions in Moscow were report-
ed as better than in Petrograd, al-
though all industries in the former
city except a few military plants have
ceased to operate. The only food
available is brought to Moscow by
peasants, who sell it at excessive
prices, sugar bringing 20 rubles a
pound, which at the old value of the
ruble would be \$10; dog meat 7 and
horse flesh 21 rubles a pound. Many
of the stores in Moscow have been
closed, and those remaining open are
permitted to sell merchandise and
foodstuffs only on the card system.

Celebration of mass in the churches
has for the most part ceased. Trac-
tion and electric light services are
irregular, electricity being available
for lighting purposes only two hours
each day.

BIG PEACE PARLEY OPENS MARCH 20

Paris, March 10.—The Supreme
War Council today finally adopted
the military terms of German disarm-
ament. These provide for an army
of 100,000 men, enlisted for twelve
years.

London, March 10.—(British
Wireless Service.)—"We have reach-
ed the turning point of the confer-
ence" says the Paris correspondent
of the Daily News.

"Not even when the Germans come
will there be a week-end more im-
portant than the past one. The pre-
paratory work is nearly finished and
the preliminary convention of peace



Kabo "Live Model"

Front Lace and Back Lace Cor-
sets and Brassieres.

Women today find it a special duty to be an ex-
ample of efficiency. Your Kabo Corset will help you
not only to act the part of youth and efficiency, but to
look the part. This is accomplished by the special
Kabo fitting over "ive Models" bending to every po-
sition. This system insures positive comfort and cor-
rect support to every part. Even the highest priced
Kabo model is inexpensive for the woman who must
be active, well dressed and always in good health.
And paying a little more for a Kabo corset gives any
suit or frock correct lines. Kabo fabrics, because of
extra strength, will give you additional months of
wear.

Price \$1.50 to \$5.00. Let us show you our new
spring line.

Carson & Co.

Hartford, Ky.

Attention Autoist

Let us figure with you on
tires. The best is always
the cheapest. We sell the
LEE PUNCTURE PROOF and
the famous GOODRICH.

J. F. Casebier & Co.

Beaver Dam, Ky.

will be ready in a few days.

"By the time President Wilson
reaches Paris the naval and military
conditions will have been settled.

"It is an open secret that Premier
Lloyd George considers disarmament
the touchstone of conference success
and that his insistence on disarm-
ament for Germany is merely the first
intended to lead to disarmament in
step in a general policy of pacification
of all countries."

Paris, March 10.—The Supreme
Council at its meeting to-night de-
cided that the representatives on the
economic and financial commissions
of the powers with special interests,
who have been the cause of much dis-
cussion should be designated by the
great powers. The council then
adopted the report of the military ex-
perts concerning the definite military
status of Germany, after fixing the
terms.

The official statement issued after
the meeting reads:

"The supreme council met this

afternoon at the Quai d'Orsay from 3
to 5:30 o'clock. The council decided
that the great powers should
designate the representatives of the
powers with special interests on the
economic and financial commissions.

"The council then turned to the re-
port of the military experts, present-
ed by Marshal Foch, relative to the
definite military status of Germany.
The terms of this report were fixed,
and its conclusions adopted.

"The next meeting will take place
tomorrow at 3 o'clock in the after-
noon."

Berlin, Sunday, March 9.—Preliminary
peace negotiations may begin
at Versailles about March 20, accord-
ing to reports in circulation here to-
day. Count Von Brockdorff-Rantzau,
the foreign minister, now is arrang-
ing for a small party of prominent
business men to accompany the Ger-
man commissioners as experts. These
men have been instructed to hold
themselves in readiness for possible
departure March 17 or March 19.



SPRING COATS AND COAT SUITS.

Our entire line of Spring Coats, Coat Suits, Skirts, Waists, Ready to Wear Dresses are now in and ready for your inspection.

COATS.

All the new ones, in the newest spring shades, including the new Military Cape. Call and see them.

COAT SUITS.

Many new models are shown this spring. Charming in style and workmanship.

SILK AND GINGHAM DRESSES

Beautiful styles, at prices in reach of everybody that want nice material.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.

An endless variety of Muslin Corset Covers, Gowns, Teddy Bears, Camisoles, Chemise, Etc. See this department and remember that it pays to trade with a house that saves you money.

FAIR & CO.
THE FAIR DEALERS

Our correspondents seem to have turned slackers this week. We hope they will do better next week.

Mr. Lefe Weller, long a prosperous farmer of the Sulphur Springs neighborhood, has moved to Hardin county.

Mr. D. S. Bennett will leave, with his family, Monday for Decatur, Alabama, where they will make their future home.

Mr. James Lyons left Wednesday for Akron, O., where he is in the employ of an automobile manufacturing company.

Isolated cases of flu are still reported in the county. Quite a number of cases are reported from the Cool Springs community.

Mrs. Ollie Barnett, who has been in Owensboro for several weeks taking treatment for a throat trouble, came home Monday, much improved.

Miss Gladys Bennett, who is attending the Bowling Green Business College, is at home this week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Bennett.

Mr. Sam Bennett, of Narrows, was in town Monday. Mr. Bennett had three sons in the army, but they have all now been mustered out of the service.

Mr. Charlie Howard, who has been with the Bond Brothers Tie Company, in Alabama, for sometime, came home Saturday for a few days with his family.

A thief or thieves entered the grocery store and meat market of Mr. Tom Likens, one night the first of the week, and stole a quantity of provisions.

Superintendent Howard reports the teachers of the county more eagerly applying for schools than last year. A large per cent of the schools have been taken.

Miss Cessna Shults, who is teaching at Browns Valley, in Daviess county, spent from Saturday until Monday with her parents, Prof. and Mrs. Ozna Shults.

Herbert Wedding, who has been with the American army in France, returned to his home near Sulphur Springs, Friday. Herbert is a son of Mr. Cheel Wedding.

Mr. Watt Taylor, of Matanzas, marketed 18 head of cattle last week, at 15 cents per pound. The herd had taken on 2.73 pounds a day during the feeding season.

Mr. O. D. Carson, who is the employee of the A. C. A. at Reeds, in Daviess county, spent Sunday with his family here. Mr. Carson will move to Reeds soon.

For choice cut flowers, wedding and funeral bouquets, wreaths and other floral designs, write or call Mrs. E. E. BIRKHEAD, Hartford, representing Jacob Schulz, of Louisville.

Mrs. Lee Hicks died at her home here, Saturday morning, after a long illness of tuberculosis. Burial was at Green River, Sunday. Funeral services were conducted by Rev. Neel.

For Sale—Four Houses and Lots. Two Automobiles, one fine young Stallion, one brood mare, 6 years old. Or will exchange for farm land. Address DR. L. B. BEAN, 351t Hartford, Ky.

Mr. Ramey Duke, foreman of the Republican office, was in Hopkinsville, Sunday, to see his brother, Capt. Earl Bennett, who is under treatment there. Mr. Duke reports the Captain much improved.

For quick satisfactory service in any sort of floral design for both weddings and funerals, or cut flowers for your home, call Mrs. E. E. BIRKHEAD, Hartford. Home Phone No. 41.

Wanted—To trade good young stock for a good reliable team of work horses, must be sound and of good size.

JOHN W. SANDEFUR, Hartford, Route, 7.

Frank and Elvis Douglas, of Rockport, who were recently fined fifty dollars and ten days in jail, were released from custody yesterday morning. They had served the required prison sentence, and will be given time in which to pay the fines.

The younger set is finding fine sport of evenings, in the skating rink. When the floor is well filled the noise sounds, a block away, much like an approaching storm. The sport is both healthful and pleasing and the young folks should be encouraged to indulge it.

Miss Myrtle Lashbrook moved yesterday into the property she recently bought, on Union Street.

Only one prisoner is left in the county jail; Denver Coots, who is under indictment on a charge of house-breaking.

Mr. Cicero Crowder, who has been confined to his room for the past six weeks, as a result of an attack of flu, is able to be out again.

Mr. J. H. Boarman, an eighty years old citizen whose home is on Deserter creek, near the Daviess county line, was examined on a lunacy charge, in county court, Wednesday, and ordered committed to the asylum, at Hopkinsville.

Stolen—On Sunday, February 3, an automobile lap robe, red and black, about 8 feet square. Any one having knowledge of same please notify

CARL SANDEFUR, Beaver Dam, Ky.

We now have the one and two row Hoosier corn drills. Osborne Disc Harrows with trucks and tandem attachments. One horse Cultivators with 5 and 14 teeth. Fifty and sixty tooth section Harrows.

We invite your inspection. 4-t W. E. ELLIS & BRO.

Judge Slack ordered the criminal docket to be set down for trial at the special April term of circuit court. On account of the large number of indictments returned by the late sitting of the grand jury much criminal business will come before the special term.

Circuit Court adjourned Wednesday afternoon, and Judge Slack returned to his home, at Owensboro, Thursday morning. No petit jury was called for this term, but much equity business was gotten off the docket, and the special term called for the third Monday in April will be devoted chiefly to jury trials.

Mrs. Charlie Smith went to Louisville Wednesday with the three children of Veachel Pharis, where they will be placed in the Children's Home. The Pharis family formerly lived at Arnold. Pharis deserted his family and his present whereabouts is unknown. His wife and children have been at the Almshouse for some time.

The trustees of the various school divisions have recently met and organized for the school year by electing the following chairmen: Division No. 1, W. A. Owen, Hartford; Division, No. 2, O. W. Duff, Fordsville; Division No. 3, H. L. Carter, Narrows; Division No. 4, Robert Goff, Rosine; Division No. 5, Otis Stevens, Beaver Dam; Division No. 6, Nat Lindley, Centertown.

I have ordered two more fine cockerals from E. B. Thompson strain of barred rocks out of America, N. Y. and will be ready to book eggs for setting March 1st., at the old price, \$2.00 per setting. Sold ten pullets that were almost one year old that brought me \$2.38 each, average almost 9 pounds each—some birds.

Had better book your orders early as I have only two pens this year. J. C. ILLER.

Mr. T. F. Johnson, a well-known citizen of the Sulphur Springs country, demonstrated the calmness of his philosophy, while in town a few days ago. He lost his pocket book, containing a number of bills and some important papers. Referring to the matter he quietly remarked, "It makes a fellow feel mighty lonesome to lose his pocket book." A small son of Mr. Wade Baize found the lost valuables later and returned them to the owner.

Help the newspaper to get the news. Telephones reach every nook and corner of the county. If anything worthy of mention occurs in your town or neighborhood be good enough to call us up and tell us of it. We will appreciate the favor and our readers will appreciate the news. We have both phones. Don't let this appeal pass. Think seriously of it and help us. If it is news of your own family it is just as much news as if it was of your neighbor.

There was another horse sale in Hartford Monday. A number of such sales have been held in the county recently, and the stock of western horses is becoming a large one. These horses are raised in the northwest wholly on pasture, and are produced very cheaply. They run in herds on the prairies, are fed nothing, summer or winter, but grass. Few of them were ever under shelter until they are put in a car for shipment. The rancher builds wind-brakes for storm protection, but no sheds. As a rule they are good sound horses, but on account of the severe climate from which most of them come, should be handled with care until they become acclimated here.

Buggies

Big shipment just received.

Both Rubber Tire and Steel Tire.

Fully guaranteed.

If you want to save \$15.00 on your buggy, write us or come to see our line. We pay your train fare. Act at once before these special bargains are gone.

Fordsville Planing Mill Company

JAKE WILSON, Manager FORDSVILLE, KY.



A. E. Anderson & Co.,
Chicago, make clothes that reflect the spirit of the times. Order now.

The TAILORING YOU NEED

W. H. BAIZE, - - Hartford, Kentucky.
Local Representative

Poultry Wanted

We have a poultry car at Central City all the time, and pay car prices in cash at Hartford, every day in the week, so don't worry about receiving car prices.

We guarantee contracts made by phone, call us over either line.

Davidson-Seay-Adams Company

License No. G-04781.

W. E. ELLIS & BRO., Managers,
Hartford, Kentucky.

The Hartford Republican

FRIDAY.....MARCH 14

M., H. & E. R. R. TIME TABLE.
South Bound, No. 115—
Due at Hartford.....2:05 a. m.
North Bound, No. 114—
Due at Hartford.....6:45 p. m.
(Both "Mixed" Trains.)

Personal News and Social Events.

U. S. CARSON has the American fence.

We have all kinds of Loose Garden Seed. ILLER'S GRO.

Rev. Walter Greep is visiting his parents, in Owensboro.

Mr. Iris Render, of Matanzas, called on us Monday.

Seed Potatoes at low prices. See W. E. ELLIS & BRO.

Mr. L. B. Daniel, rural carrier at the Narrows office, called on us Monday.

Mr. C. U. Taylor, of the Taylor-town country, was among our callers, Monday.

Miss Ruth Tichenor, of Central Grove, was a guest of Mrs. John Bell, Tuesday.

Mr. L. A. Kimmel, of Rockport, has been appointed Live Stock Inspector for Ohio County.

Mrs. Hoyt Taylor, of Toccoa, Georgia, is the guest of her father, Dr. E. W. Ford.

Mr. Roll Riley, cashier of the Citizens Bank, was in Owensboro, on business, Monday.

Miss Myrtle Hines, of Rockport, was the week-end guest of Misses Ira and Stella Gibson.

Esquire William Daugherty, of Raizetown, sold his farm to Edward Kleener for \$1,900.

Mr. T. F. Black has just received a registered boar, from a blue grass stock farm, near Versailles.

Will pay good prices for Eggs and Butter.

ILLER'S GRO.

Mrs. R. A. Rowan, of Hefflin, visited her brother, Mr. Caskey Bennett, Tuesday.

Mrs. Lon White, of Horse Branch, was the guest of Mrs. M. L. Heavrin, Saturday.

N. B. White Jr., son of Mr. N. B. White, of Olton, returned last week, from France.

A number of new cases of influenza are reported from the Trisler neighborhood.

Persons in need of some one to dig post holes will call on, BERT PETTY.

Misses Rosemond Rowan and Josephine Milligan, of Hefflin, were visitors with Miss Gladys Gennett, Tuesday.

Onion sets and seed potatoes in both quality and quantity—yes, at right prices too

ACTON BROS.

Mr. Albert Cox, of Sulphur Springs, left Monday for a trip to Arkansas, where he contemplates buying real estate.

John T. Renfrow, of Renfrow, made a settlement as guardian of the Goff heirs, with the county court, Tuesday.

Circuit Court, the meeting of the board of supervisors and a horse sale brought a good sized crowd to Hartford Monday.

Cloverport, Hawesville, Elizabethtown and Leitchfield are planning to build loose leaf houses. Why not Ohio county do likewise?

An A-I jersey cow for sale. See Mrs. O. D. CARSON, Hartford, or WALTER POSTER, Hartford, Route 7. A bargain if sold at once. tf.

Mrs. E. V. Her, who lives with her daughter, Mrs. G. A. Arnold, at Mobile, Ala., is visiting relatives in Hartford and the county, this week.

Mrs. Tice Burns was operated on, for ovarian trouble, at the Owensboro City Hospital, last week. She stood the operation well, and is doing nicely.

FARM DEPARTMENT.

Prune Right Now.

March is perhaps the ideal month in which to prune fruit trees as it is such a short time before growth starts and the wounds begin to heal. Care must be used in pruning to make a nice smooth cut just as close to the lateral branch as possible. Do not use an ax to prune your fruit trees nor depend upon the mules to prune them. Both may do damage which it will take years for the tree to out-grow.

Blood Will Tell

One commercial poultry farm increased the average production of 1,000 pullets 39 eggs by simply using male birds out of hens that had laid over 200 eggs in one year. Thirty nine extra eggs from 1,000 pullets means an increase of 39,000 eggs, and most of them coming during the winter months when eggs were high priced. This was accomplished by taking no chances on the egg-laying blood of the roosters.

If you keep 100 pullets and could increase their production 39 eggs each, could you not afford to pay \$5.00 or \$10.00 each for male birds with a reliable pedigree showing big egg production? Three thousand nine hundred eggs at 34 cents per dozen is \$117 and that much cash will buy a great many good roosters. The Experiment Station, at Lexington, Ky., is planning to supply a large number of farmers with pedigree cockerels out of hens that are big egg producers. Birds of the following breeds, S. C. Rhode Island Reds, White Wyandottes, White Plymouth Rocks, S. E. White Leghorns, will be sold next autumn at nominal prices.

Straw Is Good Feed.

The high prices paid for roughage for work stock, has started some interesting experiments in the feeding of oats straw. The Missouri Experiment Station fed farm work horses oats straw for six weeks and then changed to a mixture of equal parts of clover and timothy hay for the same length of time. The grain fed during both periods was the same. Apparently the horses did as well on oat straw as on hay for roughage.

These experiments open up a new field in regard to the feeding of work stock, especially during the winter months. If straw can be used one-half of the time for feeding work stock, the saving of time, labor and land will be huge. Of course, it is not necessary to tell the farmer who has handled stock for years that during the heavy spring work oats straw is not heavy enough to feed.

One advantage of feeding straw, in winter is due to the fact that it is less palatable and the horses therefore do not gorge themselves on it, as they will do with good hay. Also the straw supplies a seasonal variety. Continuous feeding on any one ration, even though it contains the best of hay, becomes monotonous after a while.

Garden Fever is Due.

No one ever builds a home without the making of very careful plans. Neither should a garden be made without a plan because the garden is the most valuable piece of the land. Now is the time to plant the garden for the first soft days of spring are almost certain to give some member of the household a well developed case of garden-fever. Garden plans mean seed should be selected and purchased, garden tools brightened and sharpened, and the garden laid out in long rows so the work may be done with the least amount of labor.

One Breed In a Community.

It is highly advantageous for all or most of the farms in a neighborhood to keep the same breed of sheep. After a decision has been made as to a suitable breed, the aim should be to obtain ewes that are individually good and that have as many crosses as possible of the breed selected. With such a foundation and the continuous use of pure-bred rams of the same breed, the flock will make steady improvement.

Some Essentials In Sheep Raising.

Sheep raising does not require expensive equipment or heavy labor, but does require steady and continuous attention.

The beginner may acquire experience with less than 20 ewes, but for economy of time and fencing, and to assure proper care, flock of 60 or more ewes are better.

In most cases lambs are profitable if made ready for market at about 4 months, weighing 65 to 75 pounds. Unless the flock has a very large territory to range over it is necessary to make divisions of the pasture or to use seeded forage crops. This permits the change of grazing ground necessary to insure the health and thrift of the lambs.

Mares Pay Best.

Numbers of farmers use mules for practically all of their farm work. When mules and big strong mares

sold for about the same price, the mule was probably a paying proposition on the farm. But today mules are selling sky-high while horse stock is very much cheaper. It will pay the farmer to sit down and figure on the basis of using good mares and having some fine mule colts as well as work out of the stock on the farm at the end of the season.

Don't Plant Poppies.

The above caution does not apply to the common garden poppy; but it does apply to the Flanders poppy. Rumor has it that many of the returning soldiers are bringing home with them seed of this plant because it grows on many of the battlefields abroad. In Europe it is a most troublesome weed. In America it may grow and spread even more rapidly than did the English sparrow. Don't plant the Flanders poppy.

Advantages of Early Lambing.

In many sections it is most profitable to have lambs arrive in March or even earlier. One important advantage of this plan is that other work is then less urgent and full attention can be given to the ewes and the new arrivals. Another advantage gained by early lambing is that the lambs can be made sufficiently heavy and fat to market in June or July. Early marketing usually means higher prices and it is especially desirable because the lambs are disposed of before the time of greater danger of injury by internal parasites. The ewe lambs are stronger than those which arrive later in the season and are, therefore kept for the breeding flock. They are less susceptible to injury caused by parasites, which is most serious in warm, damp periods of July or August.

Meaning Of Market Terms.

The market is FIRM—when, for the commodity under consideration, prices are holding fairly from day to day and from week to week, with the values more prompt than the declines and values gaining only a few cents when compared with the week or fortnight before. The market is STRONG—when advances are fairly sharp and the declines slight and quickly overcome.

The market is WEAK—when the declines are sharp and persistent, continually reaching low points and making only slight and short recoveries. The degree of weakness is measured by the frequency and extent of such movements.

The market is DRAGGING—when prices say almost imperceptibly, simply falling a little short of the previous top quotations from time to time so that the decline is scarcely noticeable except by comparison with the level of the previous week or month.

Reports of the condition of the crop, the shipments, the weather, are factors in determining what may be expected to follow a firm, strong, weak or dragging market. The progressive producer grows studies all of these conditions and markets his produce accordingly.

Any given weather condition—cold, rain or heat—may effect one market one way and another market in the directly opposite way. A period of rainy weather, for instance, might put peach prices away up in New York or Chicago and away down in Atlanta or Augusta. The effect of any particular weather condition is likely to be different in the big consuming market from what it is in producing sections. In the case cited the rain might delay gathering. Then at the beginning of fair weather, great quantities of more or less damaged peaches would come in at once, instead of being distributed over a period of weeks, and prices would go down sharply. At the same time, a shortage would have been caused in some of the larger cities and prices would go up. Another set of conditions might reverse the process, making prices high in producing sections and relatively low and market reporting service of the United States Department of Agriculture, carrying full information on weather and crop conditions, kept both the shipper and the consumer posted as to such conditions, and, in a general way, works to smooth out such discrepancies.

Commercial Chick Feeds.

When one has only a few chickens, it is less trouble to purchase prepared chick feeds, but where a considerable number are reared it is sometimes cheaper to buy the finely cracked grains and mix them together. Some chick feeds contain a large quantity of grit and may contain grains of poor quality, so that they should be carefully examined and guaranty as to quality secured before purchase.

Systems of Feeding.

There are two systems in use for the feeding of fowls, in one of which all the feed is given dry and in the

other, one or more of the daily feeds consists of a moistened mash. For convenience they may be termed the "dry-feed" and the "mash" systems, although in the dry-feed system a dry mash is often used. Dry feeding is used by many where it is not convenient to make and feed a moistened mash. The greatest advantages to be derived from the dry system are the saving of labor and the lessened danger of bowel trouble resulting from sloppy or soured mash.

Hurry With The Hatch.

Early chicks develop rapidly into provident pellets that replace the industrious hens as flock bread-winners when the molting season arrives. These early pellets produce in plenty during the period when eggs are scarce and hence high in price. In order that the late fall and early winter stream of eggs may flow to market uninterrupted it is essential to jump the traditional barriers and hatch early and hence wisely.

Wool Stocks On December 31, 1918.

Dealers and manufacturers reported 213,600,000 pounds of wool, grease equivalent, held by them December 31, 1918. Stocks in pounds by classes are given in the Bureau of Markets, United States Department of Agriculture, report were: Grease, 140,524,763; scoured, 26,163,548; pulled, 15,447,429; tops, 11,817,192; and noils, 17,489,814.

The wool-purchasing quartermaster reports on December 28, 1918, that the total stocks of wool in the Government's possession, spot and transit, was 313,746,502 pounds, and estimates the quantity of wool in dealer's hands not yet billed to the Government at 70,000,000 pounds. Total manufacturers' stocks of grease, scoured, and pulled wool reported to the Bureau of Markets were 77,650,921 pounds. This amount, added to the figures on Government stocks, gives a total of grease, scoured, and pulled wool in the United States on December 31 approximately 460,000,000 pounds.

The wool clip of this country in 1918 is reckoned at almost exactly 300,000,000 pounds, and the mean price to producers at 58 cents, or about 11 cents higher than in 1917.

Cub Calf Brings \$1 a Pound At Minnesota Show.

Sixteen counties in Minnesota were entitled to send 48 boy and girl members, with their calves which had won prizes in their own county, to the first baby beef show held in that State. Owing to the influenza epidemic only 29 were able to go to St. Paul in December and exhibit the baby beeves they had raised; but the crowd made up in enthusiasm what it lacked in members. The calves were sold at auction and brought an average of 20 cents a pound.

The champion, owned by Irwin McKay, was sold for 35 cents a pound, and with the prizes won, netted his young owner \$447. Later the calf was resold for \$930, or for a little more than \$1 a pound.

Jack—My ideal of a wife is one who can make good bread. Madge—My ideal of a husband is one who can raise the dough in the hour of knead.—Liverpool News.

Magistrate—You certainly committed this burglary in a remarkably ingenious way; in fact, with quite exceptional cunning.

Prisoner—Now yer honor, no flattery, if you please; if there's one thing I 'ates, it's flattery.—Tit-Bits.

"What is this man charged with?" "Carryin' congealed weapons, yer honor."

"Carrying what?" "Congealed weapons. He soaked Murphy in the eye with a chunk of ice."—New Haven Register.

GASSED.

"I hear Jones died from a single blow." "Who hit him?" "No one. He blew out the gas."

Patience—Do you believe this war is one of conquest?

Patrice—Well I know a lot of girls who have got husbands by it.—Yonkers Statesman.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Rough River Land & Improvement Co., Fordsville, Ky., held January 30th 1919, all of the stock being represented, it was unanimously voted that the said corporation should be terminated according to law and notice of such is hereby given.

G. A. RALPH,

President.

J. D. COOPER,

Secretary.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the estate of Owen Hart or Maggie E. Hart, deceased, will present them properly proven to me on or before June the 1st, 1919, or they will be forever barred.

D. B. RHOADS, Admr.

3514 Beaver Dam, Ky.

PROUD OF "LAST GOOD TALK"

Brave Little Jap Wrote His Record High, and Died as a Soldier Would Wish to Die.

"Yamato Hykashi, familiarly known as Togo in the battalion, joined up at Vancouver. He was a bright, attractive little Japanese with a beaming smile and some quaint knowledge of English. 'Most honorable conscription no catch me,' he told the recruiting officer with a wide, disarming smile.

"He put 'married' opposite the question, 'married or single,' on the attestation form, and favored the officer with a pictorial view of his family—a pretty almond-eyed girl and two doll-like babies. He accepted the assurance that they would be looked after by the Canadian government with beaus of delight. Then, squaring himself as if he were going to fight the whole German army, he strode away happily with a sergeant to the military depot.

"Togo became a Lewis gunner, the best 'No. 1' in the unit. He developed a passion for the weapon that amounted almost to idolatry, and during the training days astonished the instructors, not infrequently, by scoring possibilities on intricate landscape targets. 'Hun feel peevish when honorable Lewis talk with a full mouth,' he used to boast, and then proceeded to spray bullets at an amazing rate and with uncanny accuracy on indicated positions—the make-believe of the machine-gun school.

"The loss, in transit from Japan, of letters from the almond-eyed girl inspired conversations with 'honorable Lewis'—sad, crooning, little talks that none of the gun team understood. But they would not intrude upon or interrupt him.

"The Lewis gun posts, pushed well out in the crater area of the neutral ground, had been put out of action, the guns destroyed, and the crews mangled by a hurricane barrage—all except one. Toward evening, as the German infantry advanced to complete the work of the high explosive and shrapnel, this one gun stuttered defiance and pecked little gaps here and there in the oncoming waves of field-gray. Its spasmodic rat-tat-tat indicated to the anxiously listening men in the front line that either the gun or the gunner had not entirely escaped the shrapnel hail. Then silence.

"A bent, burdened figure emerged from a shell crater, 75 yards in advance of the oncoming Hun, and staggered towards the Canadian lines. Twice he fell, but struggled gamely to his feet, pursued by scattered rifle fire. It was Togo. A dozen volunteers leaped the parapet to his assistance; a hundred rifles held up the enemy.

"They lowered him gently into the trench, marveling at the vitality that had animated the terribly torn body. The gun he saved lay, smeared with blood, beside him. His shattered arm moved towards it, as his spirit hovered on the brink of the shadow, a smile lighted up the drawn face. 'Him have last good talk. Hun no catch honorable Lewis,' he said—and passed out."

First Patents for Steamboats.

By a number of curious coincidences the United States government issued its first patents for steamboats on August 26, 1791, to Nathan Read, John Fitch, James Rumsey and John Stevens. Some time previous to the issuing of these patents Read invented the necessary machinery to adapt Watts' steam engine to boat and land carriages. In 1789 he exhibited to a committee of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences a model of a steamboat with paddle wheels, which he designed to connect with a high-pressure engine. Read also invented a multitubular boiler and still another form of boiler on the same principle as is used at the present day on our locomotives. The fire passed through small spiral tubes, and in this way consuming the smoke and several other forms with many apartments to which the water was to be gradually admitted as fast as it was evaporated.

Wooden Shipbuilding in Australia.

The lack of shipbuilding and the pressing need of providing cargo space for the 5,000,000 tons of wheat and the large quantities of other products awaiting shipment in Australia is causing a revival of wooden shipbuilding which was comparatively important in the days when wooden sailing ships were the dominant type of vessel. Contracts have been let by the commonwealth government for the construction of 12 wooden vessels of about 2,000 tons each at Sydney and six of 2,300 tons at Fremantle, West Australia, with a possibility of arranging for a considerably larger number. It is also proposed to build 20 vessels of from 500 to 2,000 tons in Tasmania.—Scientific American.

The Simplest Way.

Mrs. Flash went away to spend a fortnight with a friend, and while she was away Mr. Flash wrote to ask her where she'd put the key of the billiard room.

"In my bolero pocket," she wrote back, "somewhere in the wardrobe."

When Mrs. Flash got back she found the wardrobe absolutely empty.

"Where have you put all my things?" she asked her husband.

"My dear," said he sternly, "you told me that key was in your bolero pocket in that wardrobe. I searched, and as I don't know a bolero from a box plait I just took everything into the garden, set fire to them, and recovered the key from the ashes!"—Adelaide, Australia, Chronicle.

DIRECTORY.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Judge—R. W. Slack, Owensboro.
Com'th. Attorney—C. E. Smith, Hartford.
Clerk—A. C. Porter, Hartford.
Master Commissioner—Otto C. Martin, Hartford.
Trustee Jury Fund—Cal P. Keown, Hartford.
1st Monday in March—12 days—Com'th. and Civil.
1st Monday in May—12 days—Civil.
1st Monday in July—12 days—Com'th. and Civil.
3d Monday in September—12 days—Civil.
4th Monday in November—12 days—Com'th. and Civil.

COUNTY COURT.

Meets first Monday in each month.
Judge—Mack Cook.
County Att'y.—A. D. Kirk.
Clerk—W. C. Blankenship.
Sheriff—S. A. Bratcher.
Superintendent—E. S. Howard.
Jailer—Worth Tichenor.
Tax Commissioner—D. E. Ward.
Surveyor—C. S. Moxley.
Coroner—E. P. Rodgers.

FISCAL COURT.

Meets Tuesday after first Monday in January, April and October.
1st District—Ed Shown, Hartford, Route 3.
2nd District—Sam L. Stevens, Beaver Dam.
3rd District—Q. B. Brown, Simmons.
4th District—G. W. Rowe, Centertown.
5th District—W. C. Daugherty, Baizetown.
6th District—W. S. Dean, Dundee.
7th District—B. F. Rice, Fordsville.
8th District—B. C. Rhoades, Hartford, Route 5.

HARTFORD.

Mayor—J. E. Bean.
Clerk—J. A. Howard.
Police Judge—C. M. Crowe.
Marshal—E. P. Casebier.

ROCKPORT.

Ch'm'n. Board—James Wilson.
Clerk—Rushing Hunt.
Police Judge—John T. Jackson.
Marshal—Will Langford.

BEAVER DAM.

Ch'm'n. Board—W. T. McKenney.
Clerk—R. W. King.
Police Judge—J. W. Cooper.
Marshal—R. F. Stevens.

FORDSVILLE.

Ch'm'n. Board—W. R. Jones.
Clerk—Olla Cobb.
Police Judge—C. P. Kessinger.
Marshal—Grant Poillard.

OFFICIAL SCHOOL CALENDAR.

County Board of Education.
E. S. Howard, S. S. O. C.
Div. No. 1—J. M. O. O. C.
Div. No. 2—O. W. Duff, Fordsville, Ky.
Div. No. 3—H. L. Carter, Narrows, Ky.
Div. No. 4—Robert Goff, Rosine, Ky.
Div. No. 5—Otis H. Stevens, Beaver Dam, Ky.
Div. No. 6—Nat Lindley, Centertown, Ky.
Time of Meeting—1st Monday in February; 1st Monday in April; 1st Monday in June; 1st Monday in August; 1st Monday in October; 1st Monday in December.

County Board of Examiners 1919—E. S. Howard S. S. O. C., Ellis Sandefur, W. S. Hill.

Jan. 24 and 25—Common school diploma examination. Hartford, Beaver Dam and Fordsville.

May, 9 and 10—Common school Beaver Dam and Fordsville.

May 16 and 17—County teachers' examination. (White) Hartford.

May, 23 and 24—County teachers' examination (colored) Hartford.

June, 20 and 21—County and State teachers' examination (white) Fordsville.

June, 27 and 28—County and state teachers' examination (colored) Hartford.

July, 7-11—Ohio County Institute, Hartford.

Sept., 19 and 20—County and State teachers' examination, (white) Hartford.

Sept. 26 and 27—County and State teachers' examination (colored) Hartford.

Get the Genuine and Avoid Waste
MORGAN'S
SAPOLIO
SCOURING SOAP
Economy in Every Cake

Mothers use
Frey's
Vermifuge
For the Children
A Safe, Old-fashioned Remedy for Worms
Seventy-five years' continuous use is the best testimonial FREY'S VERMIFUGE can offer you.
Keep a bottle always on hand. It will help keep the little ones happy and healthy.
2c. a bottle at your druggist's or general store; or if your dealer can't supply you send his name and 2c. in stamps and we'll send you a bottle promptly.
E. & S. FREY
BALTIMORE MD.

Electric Bitters
Succeed when everything else fails. In nervous prostration and female "weakness" they are the supreme remedy, as thousands have testified.
FOR KIDNEY, LIVER AND STOMACH TROUBLE
It is the best medicine ever sold over a druggist's counter.

Every Woman Wants
Partine
ANTISEPTIC POWDER
FOR PERSONAL HYGIENE
Dissolved in water for douches stops pelvic catarrh, ulceration and inflammation. Recommended by Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co. for ten years. A healing wonder for nasal catarrh, sore throat and sore eyes. Economical. Has extraordinary cleaning and germicidal power. See Partine. 50c. all druggists, or sent by mail. The Partine Toilet Company, Boston, Mass.

USE LIV-VER-LAX
For Lazy Liver and the Troubles of Constipation.

Feel right all the time. Don't lay off from work for days, by taking calomel when pleasant **Liv-Ver-Lax** keeps you on your feet, while relieving your trouble. Safer too, and easy to take. Don't take anything else. You can't afford it. Eliminates poisons, cleanses system and relieves constipation. A natural remedy, natural in its actions, sure in its effect and certain in results. It won't be long before **Liv-Ver-Lax** will completely displace calomel in every home. Children can take it freely and with perfect safety. Every bottle guaranteed. 50c and \$1 in bottles. None genuine without the likeness and signature of L. K. Grigsby. For sale by

WILLIAMS - Hartford

WILL YOU TAKE OUR GERMAL REMEDY

A Treatment for WEAK LUNGS OF CONSUMPTION
FOR ONE MONTH

A quick relief for that tired, run-down feeling, coughs, pains in chest, night sweats, hemorrhages, weak lungs or consumption. If it does not help you it costs you nothing.
OHIO MEDICAL CO. Local Box 616 COLUMBUS O.

WHAT ARE YOU LOOKING FOR?

Four hundred and twenty-five years ago a little handful of flimsily built caravels left their moorings on the coast of Spain and set sail on the outstanding adventure in all history. Westward they sailed on seas whose ever-receding rim stretched for unknown thousands of miles. The log book of the commander of this little fleet shows many entries, but all of one dominant tone, "Today we sailed due West."

And he alone of that little band of adventurers knew what he was looking for. Storms arose, provisions failed, the crews mutinied and threatened to throw the commander overboard unless he turned back, but resolutely he pointed to the West and commanded, "Sail on!"

He knew what he was looking for, and he sailed until he found it. He gave the world a new continent and engraved his name ineffaceably on the pages of history. School children for untold generations to come shall read of and marvel at the name of this adventurous man who knew what he was looking for and faced unknown dangers in a little caravel of a few tons, resolutely driven ever Westward, defying the terrors of an unknown sea.

Everywhere I go I meet men of ability and ambition who are grinding along in the same mediocre job because they don't know what they are looking for. Bookkeepers who might be auditors, clerks who might be salesmen, copiers who might be creators—the list is almost limitless and embraces every work of life.

Not one of the men I speak of is satisfied—he feels that because he gets to work on time and works faithfully that he should be better taken care of—feels that he isn't getting a square deal. Bunk. The world will pay you for what you qualify to demand. The opportunities are greater than ever before—not for headers but for leaders. Qualification is a stern road, but the rewards are great. It's true Ferdinand and Isabella gave Columbus a little money for outfitting, but his own dominant will and secure knowledge of what he was looking for were the prime factors which made the famous "discovery" possible.

Have a mind to know—then know—excepting an occasional fluke—your mind—success does not happen; success is the effect of a cause. There are a million formulas for success, but the prime ingredient in any formula is YOU. The real man down in you that you have never one-tenth developed.

Somewhere there is a new continent for you. Get the vision and set sail resolutely. Storms, mutinies and privations are incidents, not accidents. Though your knees are weak and your belly empty, open your log book every night and write, "Today we sailed due West."

When you have Backache the liver or kidneys are sure to be out of gear. Try Sanol, it does wonders for the liver, kidneys and bladder. A trial 50c bottle will convince you. Get it at the drug store. 46-37

SOLDIERS MAY STAY IN ARMY

No wholesale discharges of soldiers from the army will occur, the war department announces, unless the men themselves are willing and have suitable jobs awaiting them. In other words if a soldier has no visible means of supporting himself and prefers to remain in the service until he finds such means he is at liberty to do so. For a time at least, it was

said, there will be plenty of work in storing war materials and in similar tasks to keep the men busy. The action was taken not only to help the soldiers individually but also to aid in solving the problem of unemployment occasioned by the return of large numbers of soldiers to civil life and by the temporary stagnation in certain industrial fields as a result of the sudden cessation of war activities. Dependents of soldiers will continue to draw their allotments during this temporary service, it was said.

A RARE BARGAIN.

A Combination of Leading Periodicals that may be Read with Pleasure and profit by every Member of your Family.

HERE IS OUR OFFER: The Hartford Republican, Farm and Fireside, Woman's World, Cincinnati Weekly Enquirer, ALL FOUR ONE YEAR ONLY \$2.30.

Prices are still advancing and we cannot guarantee this offer very long. BETTER TAKE ADVANTAGE NOW and save the difference. Address,

Hartford Republican, Hartford, Ky.

STATE INDEBTEDNESS DROPS TO \$3,892,343.

Frankfort, Ky., March 1.—State Auditor Green today announced the amounts on hand in the different funds of the state government as follows: Sinking fund, \$84,181.59; university fund, \$2,568.78; school fund, \$294,394.52; general expense fund, \$898,421.94; Eastern State Normal School \$917.42; Western State Normal School \$917.42; state road fund, \$569,888.53; balance in treasury, \$1,761,200.20. The outstanding indebtedness of the state March 1 amounts to \$3,246,933.40 as compared to \$3,892,343.75 for last month.

For a Bad Cold.

Take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It has stood the test of time and can be depended upon.

AS IT APPEARED TO A PESSIMIST

Clark Adams, of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, has found the champion pessimist in this country. At least the fellow doesn't seem to be able to see the humor of the situation as regards the troubles of the world. When a man can't see humor in troubles, he is a pessimist, nothing else.

According to McAdams the following was asked for contribution to a worthy cause, and in declining to make any further outlay for any further cause, he wrote:

"I have been held up, held down, sand-bagged, walked on, sat on, rolled over, flattened out and squeezed—first by the United States government for the federal war tax, the excess profit tax the Liberty loan bonds and the bonds of matrimony. In the state of Missouri for the state tax, the highway tax, the income tax, the auto tax, the school tax, the syntax, and every society and organization that the mind of men can invent to extract what you have or may not have, from the Society of St. John the Baptists, the G. A. R., the Woman's Relief Corps, The Stomach Relief, the Wifeless, The Husbandless, the Childless, the Navy League, The Belgian Baby league, and by the Childrens home, the Dorcas society, the various hospitals and the Saturday Hospital association. My business has decreased in volume owing to the fact that goods I am selling have been restricted in output by the government. I have cursed and discussed, boycotted, talked to and talked about, lied to and lied about, helped up, hung up, robbed and nearly ruined, and the only reason I am clinging to life is to see what in the hell is coming next."

And still, some way, we imagine he is rather a cheerful pessimist, for he is kept alive by curiosity, and the curious are always cheerful.

VIRGINIA MOONSHINERS KEEP OFFICIALS ON JUMP

Moonshining is developing into an extensive industry in West Virginia. Capturing of stills is now a matter of daily occurrence. Prohibition officials are kept on the jump. They say there is more moonshine whisky being sold in the state at the present time than ever before. Many of the stills are small affairs, operated in cellars of the homes, some of them crude, handmade affairs.

Herbina cures constipation and re-establishes regular bowel movements. Price 60 cents. Sold by Ohio County Drug Co.

CANDLED EGGS THE HIGHEST PRICE

By reason of Food Administration regulations, requiring the candling of eggs, dealers in that commodity received 15 per cent more for their eggs last summer than ever before. So elated were they that at a recent meeting, held at the Seelbach, the Kentucky Poultry and Egg Association went on record as favoring candling of eggs in summer. With that end in view, a committee of four, composed of S. Crystal, of Bowling Green; David Maloney, of Louisville; H. C. Pierce, Harrodsburg, and L. G. Smith, Shelbyville, was appointed to present the matter to the State Board of Health at its next meeting. It is hoped by the retailers that the State health body will take action, requiring the candling of eggs, so that such ruling may become effective not later than May 15.

Present at the conference of dealers were representatives from the State Department of Agriculture and the Division of Extension, University of Kentucky. These representatives said that the farmers of the State were convinced that the only proper way to sell eggs was on a candled basis. During the past season, they said, the farmers learned that heretofore, by selling "case count" the good farmer, who took care of his product, had to pay for the poor stuff of the careless farmer.

Resolutions were adopted calling upon the State Board of Health to issue an order, requiring all dealers, except the retailers, to obtain a license, under penalty of revocation of license, to candle all eggs before purchase, paying only for good eggs and making no dockage, except on losses shown by candling, to keep necessary records to verify purchases and to place certificates of candling in cases of all eggs sold.

Allen R. Carter, of Louisville, president, and all other officers of the association were re-elected.

RECENT LAND SALES.

H. C. Keown to W. O. Reed 60 acres, near Horse Branch, \$300.

J. W. Ross to A. B. Kevil lot, in Rockport, \$1500.

Mrs. Ella Stevens and others to J. A. Leach 11 acres, near Beaver Dam, \$500.

R. I. Miller to Otis Westerfield 50 acres, on Adams Fork, \$2,500.

T. Jahn to Mattie Smith and Alice Adkins lot in McHenry, \$25.

W. C. Ashley and others to Mrs. Lois Jackson 68 acres, near Centertown, \$4,300.

George L. Everly to Russell Blades lot, in Rockport, \$1850.

M. C. Riley to Jasper and Laura Loyd 105 acres, on Barnetts creek, \$5,000.

Hoecker Williams to B. S. Ellis 80 acres, near Hartford, \$3,000.

D. C. Campbell to Robt Goff 10 acres, near Rosine, \$400.

B. F. Gray and others to J. L. Cook 43 acres, near Jingo, \$500.

Jerry Vandever to W. S. Brown 43 acres, on Grassy Creek, \$2,000.

C. A. Cook to Guy Taylor 4 1/2 acres, near Echols, \$175.

J. P. Howard to W. T. Howard 97 acres, near McHenry, \$1,500.

W. L. Bratcher to John T. Lindley 75 acres, on Ford Run, \$425.

Jasper Loyd to J. E. Taylor 108 acres, on Rough River, \$1,500.

W. D. Smith to H. A. Baird 5 acres, near Hartford, \$525.

MARRIAGE BY PROXY ALLOWABLE

Viewing it to be "to the interest of society that marriage should exist between those who sincerely desire it," the judge advocate general of the army has declared that legal marriages by proxy may be contracted between soldiers overseas and their sweethearts in the United States, provided that such marriages are not contrary to state statutes. "Much sympathy is felt for those who have been prevented from marrying in the ordinary way by the exigencies of military life," he said, and military authorities in France could make a great many soldiers and their fiancées happy by facilitating such marriages.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

WHOSE OCEAN.

All the way across the ocean the New York World cables a British joke which it says "goes big over there." This is the joke:

After the German fleet had surrendered in deepest humiliation, "one big round-headed German" expressed his disgust. He spat into the ocean three times, once for the "damned British fleet," once for Admiral Beatty and once for the British nation, saying, "That's what I think of you all."

Then a noble British tar hitches his pants and says, "Look here, Fritz You can say what you please about the English fleet and nation and Beatty, but you damned well be care-

ful WHOSE OCEAN you go spitting into."

VERNACULAR OF TOBACCO COUNTRY

The tobacco growing section has its vernacular—terms in common usage for more than half a century. A "patch" is anything from one to five acres of growing tobacco. If the space planted is more than five acres it is known as a "crop."

A "dab" of tobacco consists of from 100 to 500 pounds.

"Worming" is the act of going through the rows of the growing weed and catching the big green worms that are feasting on the leaves and snapping off their heads with the thumb and forefinger.

"Suckering" is the plucking off of the seed shoots from the stem of the plant.

"Topping" is breaking off of the seed shoot from the top of the plant. "Burning a tobacco bed" is piling brush on a plot of ground eight or ten feet wide by forty feet in length and burning the brush to kill the weeds before sowing the seed for the plants.

"Housing" is placing the ripened tobacco in barns or sheds to cure.

"Curing" is the process through which the tobacco is put from the time it has ripened and is cut until it assumes the natural brown color. Regulation of the circulation of air through the barn or shed containing the hanging tobacco requires constant attention. Often tobacco will "house burn," which means that it will sweat and partly rot. This is often called "funking."

"Bulking" is piling the tobacco in ricks about four feet wide, about the same height and several feet in length. In this condition it compressed and the leaves less liable to break.

"Prizing" is packing it in hogheads for shipment to the factories.

Patience—Some wedding, wasn't it?

Patrice—It certainly was. You see, Peggy had six men for ushers and she had been engaged to every one of them at some time or another.

Patience—Odd, wasn't it?

Patrice—Yes, and she wouldn't let the organist play Mendelssohn's Wedding March.

Patience—No?

Patrice—No, no. She had him play "Hail, Hail, the Gang's All Here."—Pittsburg Chronical Telegraph.

An architect remarked to a lady that he had been to see the great nave in the new church.

"Don't mention names," the lady replied. "I know the man you refer to."—Tit Bits.

Do you get up at night? Sanol is surely the best for all kidney or bladder troubles. Sanol gives relief in 24 hours from all backache and bladder troubles. Sanol is a guaranteed remedy. 50c and \$1.00 a bottle at the drug store. 46-37

Swindlers throughout the country are robbing parents and those given as next kin of soldiers by telegraphing them that they have a furlough and will come home if money is sent them waiving identity. By this means they collect money with out the knowledge of the soldiers. Don't send money without at least requiring a limited identity.

YANKS TO SEND POST CARDS.

Every man in the American army in France has been ordered to send a post card to his nearest relative, giving his present location, his state of health and the military unit with which he is connected. Special post cards are being supplied the soldiers for this purpose, it is announced.

MIGHT BE LONELY.

"Look here, now, Harold," said father to his little son, who was naughty, "if you don't say your prayers, you won't go to heaven."

"I don't want to go to heaven," sobbed the boy. "I want to go with you and mother."

"Father, said the small boy, "what is an anarchist?"

"An anarchist, my son, is a socialist who has gone from bad to worse."—Washington Star.

"There is one time coming when men will really enjoy their wives' biscuits and rolls."

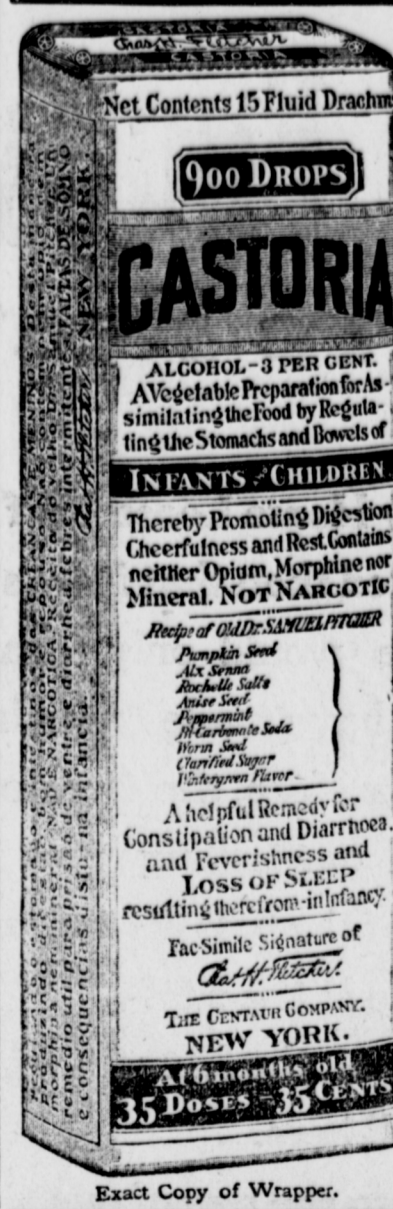
"What time is that?"

"When we look back and remember the war bread mother used to make."—Utica Globe.

Take Herbina for indigestion. It relieves the pain in a few minutes and forces the fermented matter which causes the misery into the bowels where it is expelled. Price 60c. Sold by Ohio Co., Drug Co.

"This man," said the keeper softly, "imagines he has millions."

"Isn't that nice?" answered the visitor. "Whenever he needs money all he has to do is to draw on his imagination."—Boston Transcript.



CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria

Always Bears the Signature of

Dr. H. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over

Thirty Years

CASTORIA

Who Benefits By High Prices?

You feel that retail meat prices are too high.

Your retailer says he has to pay higher prices to the packers.

Swift & Company prove that out of every dollar the retailer pays to the packers for meat, 2 cents is for packers' profit, 13 cents is for operating expenses, and 85 cents goes to the stock raiser; and that the prices of live stock and meat move up and down together.

The live-stock raiser points to rising costs of raising live stock.

Labor reminds us that higher wages must go hand in hand with the new cost of living.

No one, apparently, is responsible. No one, apparently, is benefited by higher prices and higher income.

We are all living on a high-priced scale. One trouble is, that the number of dollars has multiplied faster than the quantity of goods, so that each dollar buys less than formerly.

Swift & Company, U. S. A.



FOR FINE JOB PRINTING Of All Kinds Call on The Republican.



Why Suffer Those Nervous Headaches which are the lot of so many Housewives and Mothers.

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills

Seldom Fail to Relieve Any Ache or Pain.

For Sale by All Druggists.

MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

The Equity Home Keeps Its Promise To Reduce The Selling Charges

In 1914 the Equity Home Loose Leaf Warehouse was opened to keep the farmers from being over-charged for selling tobacco. We stated then that it was not our purpose to make a large amount of money, but that as soon as our house was paid for we would only charge enough to pay the stockholders a reasonable return on their investment.

This year we have made enough to finish paying for the house and its equipment, and to pay our stockholders a good dividend; therefore, the directors feel that we should now reduce the selling charges. So on Monday, March 10, 1919, we reduced our selling fees from 10 and 2 (what the other houses are charging) to 10 and 1.

We have one of the best lighted and best equipped houses in Western Kentucky, and can secure our patrons as good prices as any house in the city.

We wish to thank the farmers who have supported us in this movement, particularly those who were willing to take some trouble to sell here.

In proportion to the size of our floor we have sold, and are now selling, much more than our share of the tobacco.

Until our house was paid for we did not feel justified in lowering the fees, but now that we are out of debt, we wish to assure our friends that if we find it possible, we will reduce the charges still further.

Home phone 979

EQUITY HOME WAREHOUSE CO.

(INCORPORATED)

OWENSBORO, KENTUCKY.

Cumb. phone 293

BEADS ODDLY STRUNG.

By I. D. Claire.
My ad to give a receipt for makin' liquor, for a twist of tobacco, for a twist of fruit. Bill Keen brought me a twist Monday, and went away smiling.

My old neighbor, Jim Carter, of Narrows, brought me a fine twist of tobacco Monday, but wouldn't take the liquor recipe. Jim is by liquor like he used to be about goin' to see his sweetheart. He went to see her twice a year for more'n twenty years, and he is still a bachelor. Jim touches things light.

Tinsley's friend, Bill Dean, of Dundee, was down the first of the week. I overheard them talkin' about somethin' terrible that was goin' to happen along about July, but I couldn't catch just what it was.

An old farmer approached Tinsley, while circuit court was goin' on, and ast him if he was ready to go up and attend to his case. Tinsley blushed, and confessed his name weren't Barnes. I hope Barnes won't hear about it.

Somebody got into Tom Likens' meat store the other nite and stole a lot of stuff, includin' some cheese. Thank goodness everybody knows me and Bat Nall don't like cheese.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the estate of E. B. Stewart, deceased, are hereby notified to present same to me, properly proven, on or before April 20th, 1919, or they will be forever barred.

This March 1st, 1919.
E. C. BAIRD,
Administrator.

WHITESVILLE.

Miss Helen Dugan has returned to her home after spending a few days with Mrs. Linia E. Cecil, this week. Several still have the flu at this place, but it is not so serious as it has been.

Private Lee Barret has been mustered out of service, and has returned to his home, here.

Mr. Hosea Shown made a business trip to Hartford, Tuesday.

Mr. Stewart Carter, is recovering from a light attack of pneumonia, and is able to be out again.

Miss Stella Wedding is on the sick list this week.

Master Coy C. Shown is spending Job Printing.

the week end with his grand-parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hosea Shown.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Boardman received a telegram the first of the week, stating that their son, Bernard, who is stationed at Camp Travis, Texas, is seriously ill.

Miss Edna Shown and Miss Beadie Mattingly were the guests of Mr. B. A. Shown and family, Sunday.

Four families, those of Owan Chinn, Ernie Wallace, Otis Bennett and Clyde Chinn, will leave today for Eupora, Miss., where they will engage in timber work. These families all live near Hartford.

THE MCADOO WAY OF RUNNING RAILROADS

The wisdom of Congress in refusing to vote an additional sum of \$750,000,000 for government management of the railroads is fully illustrated by an experience of a single shipper, Esquire W. S. Dean, of Dundee. Squire Dean bought a car of forty-five tons of coal of a mine at Centertown. He paid \$1.75 per ton, or a total of \$78.75, for the coal. The freight from Centertown to Dundee, a distance of 19 miles, was \$2.75 a ton, or a total of \$126.75, including three dollars war tax. The freight exceeded the cost of the coal by \$48. Certainly since Joseph wore the spotted coat no such example of the mismanagement of a public utility has so mercilessly robbed the public. Again let us commend Mr. Waterson for thanking God for a Republican congress.

LEAGUE WILL WAIT WHILE PEACE IS MADE

Washington showed keen interest last night in unofficial press dispatches from Paris to the effect that the League of Nations plan would be only incidentally mentioned in the preliminary treaty of peace to be presented to the Germans the last of this month and that final action would be delayed until more pressing matters had been solved. Opposition Senators showed relief and interpreted the report as meaning that European peace delegates were not as much in favor of the league as President Wilson had reported. On the other hand, Administration leaders pointed out that the preliminary treaty is not the final treaty, and that the latter will be the one that the Senate must ratify.

Call on The Republican for Fine

LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Cattle—Receipts 119 head; for the three days 2,454. Midweek supply of light volume, but market very quiet and inactive. Steers especially, weighing from 900 to 1,000 lbs., are a drag on the market. Salesmen unable to dispose of them even at declines from Monday's prices. Best butcher stock found a fair outlet. Canners and cutters steady; best canners 5c down. Fairly good demand for high-grade feeders and stockers at about steady rates with Monday's decline. Plainer grades hard to interest buyers in. Common stockers extremely dull with several loads unsold. Choice milk cows in fair request.

Quotations—Prime export steers, \$15@16.25; heavy shipping \$12.50@15; light \$11@12.50; fat heifers \$5@13; fat cows \$9@12; medium \$8.50@9; cutters \$5.50@6.50; canners \$4.75@5; bulls \$7.10; feeders \$8@13; stockers \$7@11; choice milk cows \$9@12; medium \$6.50@9.50; common \$5@6.50.

Calves—Receipts 194 head; for the three days 504. Market steady. Best veals \$15@15.50; medium \$9@15; common \$5.50@9.

Hogs—Receipts 2,666 head; for the three days 7,420. Prices advanced 50c on all weights, with a keen demand for choice swine from all sources. Best hogs, 150 lbs., and up \$19.50; pigs, 150 lbs., down \$15@17.75; throwouts \$16.40 down.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 10 head; for the three days 223. No change in values. Best lambs \$15@18; seconds \$10@14; culls \$8@9; choice fat sheep \$9@9.50; bucks \$7.50 down.

Local Grain Market.

Louisville mills are paying \$2.14 for No. 2 wheat and \$2.12 for No. 3, prices being adjusted on seaboard basis under Food Administrator regulations.

Current approximate selling prices quoted by local commission dealers on carload lots are:

Corn—No. 2 white \$1.55 bu.; No. 3 white \$1.53; No. 2 yellow \$1.55; No. 3 yellow \$1.53; No. 2 mixed \$1.52; No. 3 mixed \$1.51 (preceding grades kiln dried) Natural corn for feeding purposes \$1.46.

Oats—No. 2 white 67c bu.; No. 3 white 66½c; No. 2 mixed 66c; No. 3 mixed 65½c.

Current approximate buying prices carload lots are:

Corn—No. 4 white shelled \$1.42 bu.; No. 4 white ear \$1.37.

Oats—No. 2 white 66½c; No. 3 white 66c; No. 2 mixed 66c.

Current approximate selling prices

less than carload lots are:

Corn (Natural)—No. 2 mixed or yellow \$1.55 bu.; No. 3 \$1.53; No. 4 \$1.50. All grades white 2c bushel higher.

Oats—No. 2 white 70c bu.; No. 2 mixed 69c; bags extra; 1c per bushel extra for city delivery.

Produce Markets.

Local produce dealers quote buying prices as follows (net to shippers the shipper paying the freight and drayage charges):

Eggs—Candled 34@35 cents.
Butter—Country 27@30c.
Poultry—Hens 24@26c lb.; large spring chickens 23@26c lb., medium and small spring chickens 27@30c lb.; old roosters 14@16c lb.; ducks 20@22c lb.; turkeys 28@31c lb.; geese 15@20c lb.; guineas 3@6c.

DUKEHURST.

Rev. M. G. Snell will fill his regular appointment, at Concord, Saturday and Sunday.

Messrs. J. W. Carter and Chas. Whobrey delivered some tobacco, in Owensboro last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Almond Duke and twin sons spent Sunday with J. D. Miller and family.

Miss Erma Carter has the mumps. Mrs. Clell Smith went to Livermore Monday, on business.

Mr. Jesse Casebier left Monday, for Alabama, where he will locate.

Mr. J. F. Smith was called, Monday, to the bedside of his son, Estill Smith, of near Hartford, who is very ill, of influenza.

Mr. J. B. Hardin, of Rander, spent the first of the week with his brother, Mr. Willie Hardin.

SHERLEY IS GIVEN NICE JUICY PLUM

Washington, March 11.—Former Representative Swager Sherley, of Louisville, has been appointed to the highest official position ever offered to a Kentuckian.

As director of the division of finance and purchases of the federal railroad administration, to which Mr. Sherley was appointed today, his salary has been fixed at \$25,000 a year. The appointment was offered to Sherley some time ago, and he went to Kentucky recently to consult with friends in regard to the advisability of accepting it.

His acceptance was received today. He succeeds John Skelton Williams, comptroller of the currency, who recently resigned his connection with the railroad administration. The new salary was created especially for Sherley, as Williams was prohibited from drawing two salaries from the government.

SLEEP MALADY'S

TOLL 18 DEATHS

Chicago, March, 10.—Health authorities watching developments in connection with the malady, lethargic encephalitis, or "sleeping sickness," became alarmed today when two more deaths were reported. A consultation of health officials was called and held over Miss Lydia Gray, who has been in a state of coma for eighteen days. Through a study of this case it is hoped that something will be found that will lead to complete identification of the malady.

The two deaths were that of a man and a child of five years. The man was stricken while apparently in perfect health. The child had suffered

from scarlet fever.

Invariably, the history of the malady shows it is preceded by influenza or some other illness. Physicians have held there was small probability of the disease terminating fatally. The deaths today caused them to modify their opinion and renewed efforts are being made to determine the cause and find the remedy.

Twenty-seven cases and eighteen deaths have been reported in Chicago during the week. Health authorities are not agreed that all are real cases of the mysterious disease.

It is estimated that the German invasion of France and Belgium made wanderers of 1,250,000 formerly happy country people of those countries.

A Dollar in The Bank Is Worth Two in the Hand!

It piles up in the Bank before you know it. A dollar in the Bank is doubly valuable. It adds to your self-respect and helps your credit.

BANK OF HARTFORD

Hartford, Kentucky.